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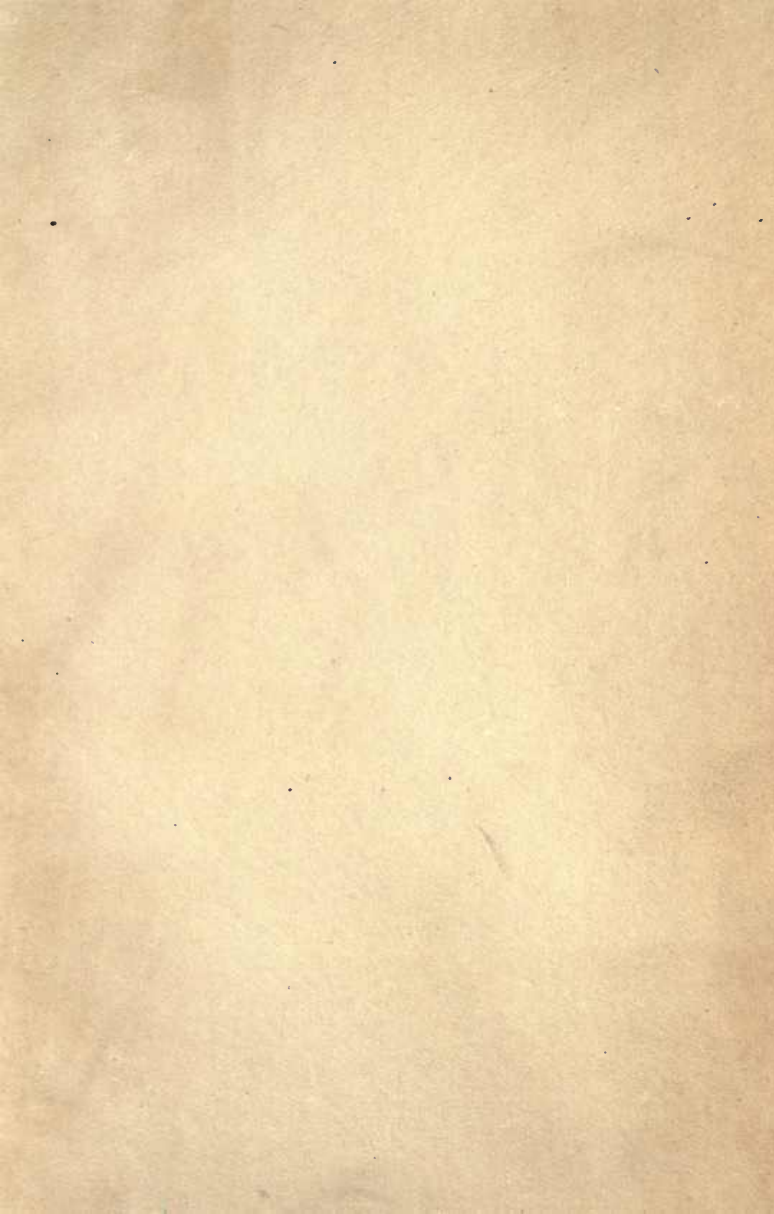
SOUTHALL'S

-LINGUAL READER

No. 3.

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LLYFR DARLLEN DWY-IEITHOG RHIF III.

SOUTHALL'S
BI-LINGUAL READER

No. III.

ADAPTED FOR WELSH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY
A CERTIFICATED WELSH TEACHER.

FOURTH EDITION.

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SOUTHERN

BILINGUAL READER

Vol. II

EDITED BY
J. H. M. SMITH

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1914



PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

This book is now issued as a Reader adapted to the fourth and fifth standards.

In the selection of the subjects for the lessons, care has been taken to choose those that are both interesting and instructive. The matter contained in the lessons is presented, as far as possible, in a narrative form, and in simple language.

The two versions (Welsh and English) are, as far as practicable, literal translations of each other.

JOHN E. SOUTHALL.

4 mo., 1902

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

Since the first edition of this book was published both the theory and practice of successful Welsh teaching has made great strides, and the number of Welsh teachers and prospective teachers who can afford to ignore the language is getting fewer and fewer.

In spite of the many claims of the Direct method on the attention of educationalists, experience proves that a field of usefulness is still open to Bilingual Readers. They are intended to supplement the Direct method and to prepare the way for facility in the work of translation which, sooner or later, must be faced before a course of language training is complete. Probably there are not a few cases in which teachers feel that their previous experience enables them to deal with Bilingual Readers more easily than with Direct teaching.

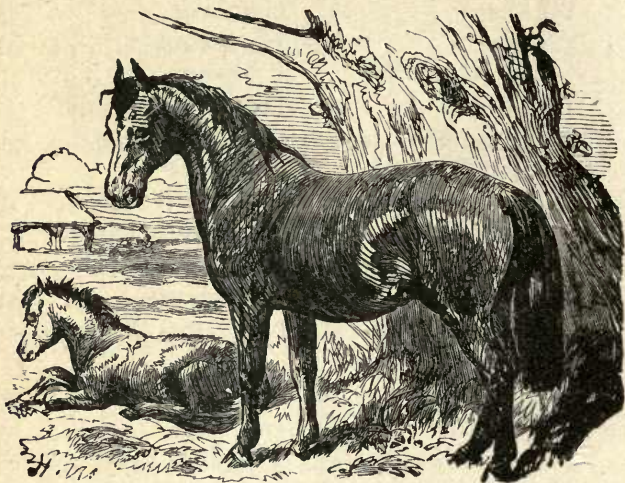
JOHN E. SOUTHALL.

II mo., 1906.

CYNHWYSIAD.

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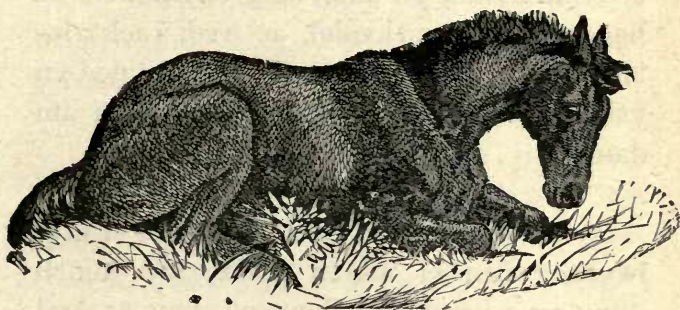
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1.—Y CEFFYL.

(1) Y mae'r ceffyl yn anifail hardd, deallus, a thra defnyddiol. Fe ddysga adnabod ei feistr a'r rhai sydd yn garedig wrtho, ac ymhen amser daw yn dra hoff o honynt.

(2) Gyda gofal a rheolaeth briodol bydd y ceffyl yn wâs tra diwyd a defnyddiol i ddyn. Pan ymddygir yn garedig tuag ato ni phalla gyflawni cyfran resymol o waith yn hoenus. Y mae yn fwyniadd, a phob amser yn barod i ufuddhau i laes ei feistr.



2.—THE HORSE.

The horse is a noble, intelligent, and very useful animal. He learns to know his master and those who are kind to him, and in the course of time, becomes very fond of them.

(2) With proper care and control, the horse is a most active and useful servant to man. When kindly treated, he will not refuse to perform a reasonable amount of work cheerfully. He is gentle, and always ready to obey the voice of his master.

(3) Ni ddylid defnyddio y chwip ond pur anfynych tuagat y ceffyl, a 'r pryd hynny y ceffylau hynny yn unig, ag y ydynt wedi eu haddysgu yn amrhiodol, ac wedi cael triniaeth ddrwg, a thrwy hynny wedi myned yn ystyfnig ac ystrywgar, sydd yn angen am dani.

(4) Gall gyriedydd deallus arwain ei drol lwythog neu ei wagen gyda rhwyddineb drwy yr ystrydoedd llawnion, neu ar hyd cul-ffyrdd a lleoedd peryglus, heb unwaith arfer y chwip at yr anifail ewyllysgar a chryf.

(5) Yn y flwyddyn 1841 danfonwyd ceffyl Arabaidd dan ofal gwas brodorol yn anrheg i 'n diweddar Frenhines. Wedi trosglwyddo yr anifail i 'r ystablau brenhinol, ymadawodd y dyn tua Lerpwl er dychwelyd i 'w wlad ei hun. O 'r amser yr ymadawodd gwrthodai y ceffyl fwyta dim a roddid iddo gan neb arall, a danghosai bob arwyddion o drallod. Cafwyd allan yr achos yn lled fuan, a danfonwyd am y dyn yn ol o Lerpwl. Mor fuan ag y daeth i 'r ystabl, ac y clywodd y

(3) The whip should but very seldom be applied to the horse, but then it is only those horses that have been improperly trained and badly treated, and have thus become stubborn and tricky, that need it.

(4) An intelligent driver can guide his loaded cart or wagon with ease through crowded streets or along narrow lanes and dangerous places, without once using the whip to the willing and sturdy animal.

(5) In the year 1841 an Arabian horse was sent, under the care of a native servant, as a present to our late Queen. After delivering the animal at the royal stables, the man left for Liverpool in order to return to his own country. From the time he left, the horse refused to eat anything given him by anyone else, and he showed every sign of misery. The cause was soon found out, and the man was sent for from Liverpool. As soon as he came to the stable, and the horse heard his voice,

ceffyl ei lais, danghosai arwyddion o lawenydd, a dechreuodd fwyta fel arfer. Yr oedd caredigrwydd ei feistr wedi ennill ei serch.

(6) Unwaith pan oedd Arab ar ei daith drwy yr anialwch, daliwyd a chymerwyd ef yn garcharor gan ei elynion. Cymerasant ef a 'i geffyl tua 'u gwlad eu hunain. Y noson honno, cyn myned i gysgu, rhag ofn iddo ddianc, rhwymwyd ei draed a 'i ddwy-law, a gwnaed ef wedi hynny yn rhwym wrth bren a roddasid yn y ddaear. Porai ei geffyl yn agos ato.

(7) Pan oedd pawb yn cysgu llwyddodd i ddenu sylw ei anifail hoff, yr hwn a ddaeth tuag ato. Deallodd y creadur ffyddlawn gyflwr ei feistr ac ymdrechodd ei ryddhau. Pan welodd nad allai, dechreuodd gnoi y rhaff oedd yn rhwymo ei feistr wrth y ddaear, ac yn y diwedd efe a 'i torrodd.

(8) Yna cydiodd a 'i ddannedd yn nillad ei feistr, a chan garlamu ymaith, cariodd ef

he showed signs of joy, and began to feed as usual. His master's kindness had won his affection.

(6) Once when an Arab was on a journey through the desert, he was caught and taken prisoner by his enemies. They took him and his horse towards their own country. That night before retiring to sleep, lest he should escape, he was bound hand and foot, and afterwards fastened to a peg driven into the ground. His horse grazed near him.

(7) When everybody was asleep, he succeeded in drawing the attention of his beloved animal, which came towards him. The faithful creature understood his master's situation, and tried to release him. When he found that he could not, he commenced to chew the rope that fastened his master to the earth, and at last he broke it.

(8) He then caught hold of his master's clothes with his teeth, and galloped away,

yr holl ffordd adref yn y dull hwn, gan ei osod i lawr yn y diwedd wrth ddrws ei babell, er mawr lawenydd i 'w wraig a 'i blant.

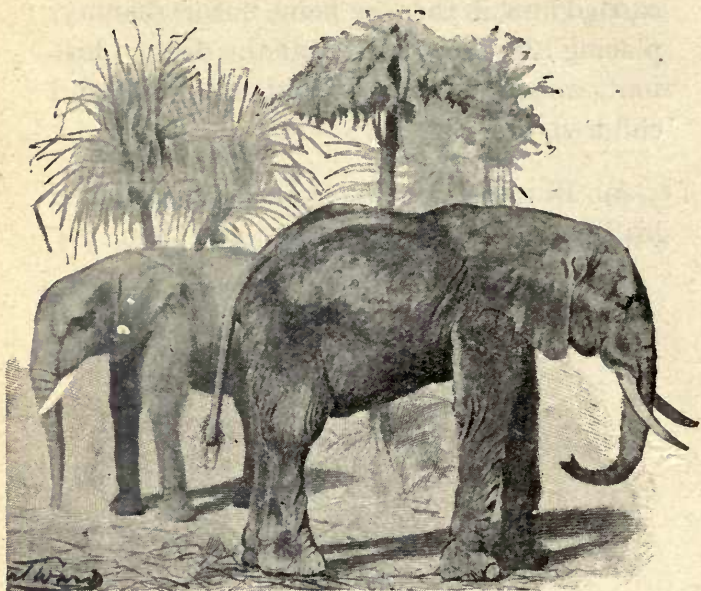
(9) Ond costiodd yr ymdrech ei fywyd i 'r ceffyl druan, oblegid syrthiodd yn farw yn y fan.



carried him all the way home in this manner, placing him down at last at the door of his tent, much to the joy of his wife and children.

(9) But the exertion cost the poor horse his life, for he fell dead there and then.

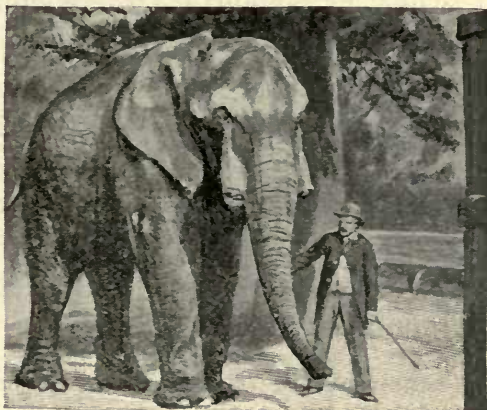




2.—Y CAWRFIL.

(1) Y cawrfil yw yr anifail mwyaf sydd i'w gael ar y tir ; ond y mae y morfil ag sydd yn byw yn eigion y môr yn fwy nag ef. Y mae yn llawer cryfach hefyd nag un anifail arall.

(2) Yn India, Ceylon, a chanolbarth Affrica y mae cartref y cawrfil. Yn y lleoedd hyn y mae coedwigoedd anferth, lle



2.—THE ELEPHANT.

(1) The elephant is the largest animal that is to be found on land ; but the whale that lives in the depths of the sea is larger than he. He is much stronger, too, than any other animal.

(2) The home of the elephant is in India, Ceylon, and Central Africa. In these places there are vast forests, where the trees grow

tŷf y coed yn dewdrwch ac uchel, ac ynddynt y crwydra heidiau o gawrflod dan y deiliog gysgodion, tra y tywynna yr haul yn llachar uwch ben.

(3) Y mae ei drwnc yn un o ryfeddodau natur, gan nad oes gan un anifail arall beth tebyg iddo. Gall ei ddefnyddio i dynnu coeden o 'i gwraidd, i dorri ymaith frigyn, i godi cneuen neu unrhyw beth bychan oddiar y llawr. Mewn gair, gall ei ddefnyddio bron at unrhyw bwrpas.

(4) Y mae gan y cawrfil ddau ysgythrddant hir, tua chwech neu saith troedfedd o hyd, ac weithiau yn llawer hirach. Y maent yn gyfansoddedig o ifori, yr hwn sydd sylwedd tra gwerthfawr, ac yn cael ei ddefnyddio i wneud llawer o bethau. Am y rheswm yna y mae y cawrfil yn cael ei hela a 'i ladd er cael yr ifori sydd yn ei ysgythr-ddannedd.

(5) Y mae yn hoff o ymdrochi a threulia oriau mewn afon neu lyn, yn gorwedd ar ei hyd neu yn sugno y dwfr i "w drwnc ac yn ei chwythu i fyny i ddisgyn yn gawod-ydd dros ei gorff.

thick and tall, and in them roam herds of elephants under the leafy shades, while the sun shines brightly above.

(3) His trunk is one of the wonders of nature, as no other animal has anything like it. He can use it to root up a tree, to break off a branch, to pick up a nut or any small thing from the ground. In a word, he can use it for almost any purpose.

(4) The elephant has two long tusks about six or seven feet in length, and sometimes much longer. They are composed of ivory, which is a very valuable substance and is used to make many things. For this reason the elephant is often hunted and killed in order to get the ivory which is in his tusks.

(5) He is fond of bathing, and spends hours in a river or lake, lying down full length, or sucking the water into his trunk and blowing it up to fall in showers over his body.

(6) Y mae ganddo gôf da, a gellir ei ddysgu i wneud llawer iawn o bethau. Am y rheswm hwn y mae yn anifail tra defnyddiol yn India.

(7) Arferai cawrfil unwaith fyned heibio i ffenestr agored teiliwr, yn ddyddiol, wrth fyned at ei waith. Byddai y teiliwr yn rhoddi rhywbeth iddo i 'w fwyta bron bob dydd. Un tro, modd bynag, pan roddodd y cawrfil ei drwnc i mewn drwy'r ffenestr, yn lle rhoddi rhywbeth iddo i fwyta, pigiodd y teiliwr ef â 'i nodwydd ddur. Tynnodd yr anifail ei drwnc yn ol ac aeth yn ei flaen.

(8) Bore drannoeth, cyn cychwyn at ei waith, llanwodd ei drwnc â dwfr budr. Pan ddaeth at ffenestr y teiliwr, trodd ato, a chwythodd yr holl ddwfr budr am ei ben.

(9) Un tro prynnodd gyriedydd cawrfil gneuen cocoa wrth fyned drwy y farchnad. Gan nad oedd ganddo ddim i 'w thori, tarawodd hi yn erbyn pen y cawrfil. Ymhen peth amser, fel yr oedd y ddau yn myned

(6) He has a good memory, and he can be taught to perform a great many things. For this reason he is a very useful animal in India.

(7) An elephant once used to pass the open window of a tailor daily in going to his work. The tailor used to give him something to eat almost every day. Once, however, when the elephant put his trunk in through the window, the tailor pricked him with his needle. The animal withdrew his trunk and went on his way.

(8) Next morning, before starting to his work, he filled his trunk with dirty water. When he came to the tailor's window, he turned towards him and blew the dirty water all over him.

(9) Once an elephant driver bought a cocoanut when passing through the market. As he had nothing to break it with, he struck it against the head of the elephant. Some time after, as the two were again

drwy y farchnad eilwaith, cydiodd y cawr-fil mewn cneuen cocoa, a tharawodd y gyriedydd yn ei ben â hi, nes iddo syrthio yn swp i'r llawr.



passing through the market, the elephant picked up a cocoanut and struck the driver on the head with it until he fell in a heap on the floor.





3.—Y CAMEL.

(1) Mewn rhai parthau o Asia ac Affrica y mae gwastadeddau eang o dywod, ar ba rai ni thyf dim hyd yn oed glaswelltyn. Mor bell ag y gall y llygad ganfod ni welir dim ond tywod, a hynny weithian am gan-noedd o filltiroedd.



3.—THE CAMEL.

(1) In some parts of Asia and Africa there are vast plains of sand, on which nothing grows, not even a blade of grass. As far as the eye can reach there is nothing to be seen but sand, and that sometimes for hundreds of miles.

(2) Er nad oes un afon yn llifo drwy'r anialdiroedd hyn, eto ceir yma ffynhonnau o ddwfr pur a chroyw ond y maent ymhell iawn oddiwrth eu gilydd. O amgylch y ffynhonnau hyn fe dŷf glaswellt a choed, ac yma ca y teithiwr blin gysgod a gorphwysfa ar ol taith hirfaith a lluddiedig. Gelwir y llanerchi gwyrddion hyn yn werddonau.

(3) Y camel yw yr unig anifail ag sydd wedi ei addasu yn neillduol i groesi y gwastadeddau tywodlyd hyn. Y mae ganddo droed llydan, ac odditani y mae gwadn feddal ac ystwyth yr hon a 'i galluoga i gerdded yn gyflym ac ysgafn dros y tywod meddal heb suddo iddo. Nid oes un anifail mor werthfawr, felly, i'r Arab crwydrol a'r camel.

(4) Mae y camel yn byw ar laswellt a'r borfa fêr a sych a dŷf ar ymylon yr anialwch. Pan yn teithio yn yr anialwch porthir ef ar aeron talbalmwydd, a barlys. Y mae yn alluog fwyta swm mawr ar un pryd ac felly i deithio ymhell cyn cael pryd arall.

(5) Mae y camel yn greadur mawr, ond nid yw ei gorff mor lluniaidd ag eiddo y

(2) Though no river flows through these deserts, still there are to be found here wells of pure and fresh water, but they are very far apart. About these wells grass and trees grow, and here the tired traveller finds shade and rest after a long and weary journey. These green spots are called oases.

(3) The camel is the only animal that is specially adapted to cross these sandy plains. It has a broad foot, and under it is a soft elastic sole, which enables it to walk swiftly and lightly over the soft sand without sinking into it. There is, therefore, no animal so valuable to the wandering Arab as the camel.

(4) The camel feeds on grass, and the short dry herbage that grows on the edges of the desert. When travelling in the desert it is fed on dates and barley. It is able to eat a large quantity at a meal, and thus to travel far before it has another meal.

(5) The camel is a large creature, but its body is not so well formed as that of the

ceffyl. Mae dau fath o gamelod, sef y camel ag un crwmp neu 'r dromedari (camel Arabia), a 'r camel a 'r ddau grwmp, yr hwn sydd yn llawer mwy a chryfach.

(6) Mae y crwmp ar gefn y camel yn gynwysedig o frasder, a phan dderfydd y bwyd pan ar daith hir drwy'r anialwch, y mas y brasder sydd yn ei grwmp yn ei faethu, ac yn gymorth i 'w gadw yn fyw. Ond mynych, er hynny, y mae y camel yn trengu o newyn pan ar ei daith.

(7) Peth arall rhyfedd sydd yn perthyn i 'r camel yw ei ystumog. Mae ynddi geudyllau sydd yn ffurfio dyfrgystiau naturiol, a gall yfed digon o ddwfr ar yr un pryd i barhau iddo am wythnos gyfan. Ond pan y mae y dwfr ag oedd y teithwyr wedi ei ddwyn gyda hwynt wedi darfod, a hwythau mewn perygl o farw o syched, fe leddir y camel a chymerir y dwfr allan o 'i ystumog er arbed bywyd y teithwyr.

(8) Dysgir y camel i ben-linio er cael ei lwytho ac er galluogi ei feistr i fyned ar ei gefn.

horse. There are two kinds of camels, the camel with one hump, or dromedary (Arabian camel), and the camel with the two humps, which is much larger and stronger.

(6) The hump on the back of the camel is composed of fat, and when its food finishes, while on a long journey through the wilderness, this fat which is in its hump nourishes it and helps to keep it alive. But often, however, the camel dies of famine while on its journey.

(7) Another wonderful thing that belongs to the camel is its stomach. It has cavities which form natural cisterns, and it can drink enough water at the same time to last a whole week. But when the water that the travellers had taken with them is finished, and they are in danger of dying of thirst, the camel is killed and the water is taken out of its stomach to save the lives of the travellers.

(8) The camel is taught to kneel in order to receive its load, and to enable its master to get on its back.

Gall arogli dwfr o bellder mawr, ac mor fuan ac yr aroglaf, dechreuaf gerdded yn gyflymach yn y cyfeiriad hwnnw.

Gelwir y camel yn fynych yn “Llong yr anialwch.”



It can smell water from a great distance, and as soon as it smells it, it commences to walk faster in that direction.

It is often called the "Ship of the desert."



4.—Y CAMEL.

- (1) Gamel, ti wyt dda i ddyn,
Addfwyn fel y plentyn cun,
Ti a wnaed o ddefnydd mawr,
Er ei gysur ar bob awr.
- (2) Gwisg a bwyd roi iddo 'n rhâd,
Ac a 'i cludi drwy y wlad,
Trwy anialwch maith a noeth
Tir Arabia lwm a phoeth.
- (3) Ai heb flino ar dy daith,
Ddydd 'rol dydd am fisoedd maith,
Pwn ar bwn, a 'th faich fel cawr,
Neu drwm-lwythog lestr fawr.
- (4) Wedi teithio 'n hir drwy'r gwres,
Heb weld hafan ddim yn nes,
Mae y teithiwr bron llesghau,
Gan ofn angau 'n agoshau.
- (5) Yna 'r camel hygar dry
Arno 'i lygaid tirion du,
Fel pe dwedai drwyddynt hwy,
Teithia un diwrnod mwy.
- (6) Na ddigalonna yn dy fraw.
Y mae dwfr i 'w gael fan draw ;
Mae ei arogl yn y gwynt
Paid llesghau, daw llwydd i 'th hynt.

4.—THE CAMEL.

- (1) Camel, thou art good and mild,
Docile as a little child ;
Thou wast made for usefulness,
Man to comfort and to bless.
- (2) Thou dost clothe him, thou dost feed,
Thou dost lend to him thy speed ;
And through miles of trackless sand,
In the hot Arabian land,
- (3) Dost thou go, untired and meek,
Day by day and week by week,
Bale on bale and heap on heap,
Laden like a costly ship.
- (4) And when week by week is gone,
And the traveller journeys on,
Till at last his strength is fled,
And his limbs and heart seem dead ;
- (5) Then the camel turns his eye
On him kindly, soothingly,
As if thus to him to say :
Journey on another day.
- (6) Do not let thy heart despond,
There is water just beyond,
I can scent it in the air,
Do not let thy heart despair.

Mary Howitt.



5.—YR AFR.

(1) Y mae'r afr yn agos yr un maintioli a'r ddafad. Gorchuddir ei chorff â blew hir a garw. Y mae yn byw, fel rheol, ar y bryniau a'r mynyddoedd. Y mae gwadn y troed wedi ei gafnio fel llwy, ac felly y mae yn gallu dringo lleoedd serth a neidio o le i le heb lithro.

(2) Y mae cynn gan yr afr, a chyda y rhai hyn y bydd yn amddiffyn ei hun. Bydd weithiau yn ymladd yn ffrynig hefyd. Defnyddir hwy weithiau i dynnu ceirt bychain,



5.—THE GOAT.

(1) The goat is about the same size as the sheep. Its body is covered with long coarse hair. It lives, as a rule, on the hills and mountains. The sole of the foot is scooped out like a spoon, and thus it can climb steep places, and jump from place to place without slipping.

(2) The goat has horns, and with these it protects itself. It sometimes fights fiercely also. They are sometimes used to draw small carts, but it is evident they were not intended to do such work.

ond y mae yn amlwg na fwriadwyd hwy i wneud gwaith o'r fath.

(3) Y mae llaeth yr afr yn faethlawn, ac mewn rhai parthau cedwir gyroedd o honynt fel y cedwir defaid yn ein gwlad ni. Y mae eu cig yn dyner. O groen yr afr gwneir lledr. Y mae blew gafr Cashmere yn cael ei ddefnyddio i wneud gwarlenni, y rhai ydynt yn hardd a gwerthfawr iawn.

(4) Mae geifr yn fynych yn dringo i leoedd uchel a pheryglus yn eu hymchwil am fwyd, ac aml y gwelir hwynt yn sefyll mewn mannau na feiddia dyn eu canlyn iddo.

(5) Un tro, cyfarfu dwy afr ar gefnen gul uwchben dibyn dwfn. Yr oedd y llwybr yn rhy gul iddynt basio eu gilydd, a buasai yn beryglus i un o honynt geisio troi yn ol. Beth oeddynt i'w wneuthur?

(6) Wedi ystyried ennyd, gorweddodd un o honynt i lawr yn ofalus, gan wasgu mor agos i'r graig ag y gallai. Yna cerddodd y llall yn ysgafn ac araf deg dros ei gorff i'r

(3) The milk of the goat is nourishing, and in some parts flocks of them are kept as sheep are kept in our country. Their flesh is tender. From the skin of the goat leather is made. The hair of the Cashmere goat is used for making shawls, which are very beautiful and valuable.

(4) Goats often climb to high and dangerous spots in their search for food, and they are often seen standing in places where man would not dare follow them.

(5) Once two goats met on a narrow ledge, above a high precipice. The path was too narrow for them to pass each other, and it would have been dangerous for either of them to try to turn back. What were they to do?

(6) After considering a moment, one of them lay down carefully, pressing as close to the rock as it could. Then the other walked lightly and gently over its body to the other side, and so each went on its way rejoicing.

ochr arall, ac felly aeth pob un i 'w ffordd yn llawen.

(7) Yr oedd dwy afr wedi bod yn pori gyda 'u gilydd mewn gwaun am gryn amser. Un diwrnod ymadawodd un afr gan ddringo i fyny i 'r mynydd i chwilio am borfa newydd. Wedi colli ei chydymaith aeth y llall hefyd i grwydro.

(8) Wedi peth amser cyfarfuasant drachefn, un bob ochr i afon ddofn. Dros yr afon yr oedd astell gul i 'w chroesi. Yr oedd y ddwy afr yma yn dra gwahanol i 'r ddwy y soniwyd am danynt o 'r blaen.

(9) Ewyllysiai y ddwy groesi y bont yr un pryd, ac felly cychwynasant drosodd. Ar ganol, bont daethant wyneb yn wyneb, a chan na roddai un o honynt ffordd i 'r llall, dechreuasant wthio eu gilydd, ac ymladd, nes o 'r diwedd iddynt lithro dros y bont i 'r afon a boddi.

(7) Two goats had been grazing together in a meadow for some time. One day, one of the goats left, climbing up the mountain to search for new pasture. Having lost its companion, the other also went wandering.

(8) After some time they met again, one on each side of a deep river. Over the river there was a narrow plank to cross it. These two goats were very different from the two mentioned before.

(9) The two wished to cross the bridge at the same time, so they started across. On the middle of the bridge they came face to face, and as neither of them would give way to the other, they began to push each other, and to fight, until at last they slipped over the bridge into the water, and were drowned.



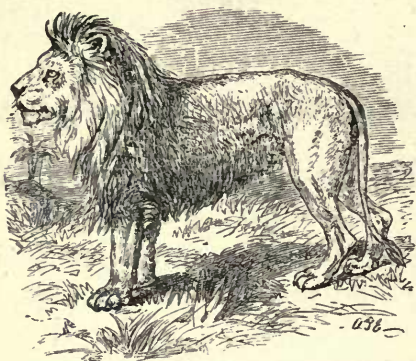
6.—NA LAESA DY LAW.

- (1) Bydd ddiwyd—mae 'n ddoethach
Nag eiste 'n ddinôd
Mewn breuddwyd, gan ddisgwyl
Gwell amser i ddod.
- (2) Ym mrwydr ddwys bywyd,
Hwy'n unig gânt ffawd,
A weithiant yn wrol,
Drwy rwystrau a gwawd.
- (3) Ym more gwyn bywyd,
Yng nghryfder dy fryd,
Boed hwn yn arwyddair
I'th gamrau o hyd.
- (4) Mewn storm ac mewn heulwen,
Beth bynnag a ddaw,
Ymlaen! dôs a choncra,
Na laesa dy law!



6.—NEVER SAY FAIL.

- (1) Keep working—'tis wiser
Than sitting and sighing
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide.
- (2) In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail !
- (3) In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's firm pride,
Let this be the motto
Your footsteps to guide !
- (4) In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer
And never say fail !



7.—Y LLEW A'R ADARGI.

(1) Am rai canrifoedd bu Tŵr Llundain yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel carchar y llywodraeth, ac ar un adeg cedwid anifeiliaid gwylltion mewn un rhan o hono. Mewn ffau fawr yn y rhan hon o'r Tŵr yr oedd anifail a elwid "llew y brenin."

(2) Yr oedd yn arferiad i bawb na allent dalu chwecheiniog am weled y lle i ddod â chi neu gath i'w daflu yn offrwm i'r ffau. Un diwrnod daeth dyn ag adargi du, bychan,



7.—THE LION AND THE SPANIEL.

(1) For some centuries the Tower of London was used as a state prison, and at one time wild beasts were kept in one part of it. In a large cage in this part of the Tower there was an animal called “the king’s lion.”

(2) It was the custom for all who could not pay sixpence for seeing the lion, to bring a dog or a cat to be thrown as an offering to the cage. One day a man

prydfferth, ag oedd wedi ei ddal ar yr heol, a thaflodd ef i mewn i ffau y llew.

(3) Dechreuodd y ci bach grynnu gan ofn. Gorweddodd ar ei gefn, estynnodd allan ei dafod, a chododd ei bawenau fel pe yn ymbil am drugaredd. Yn y cyfamser, yn lle ei ddifodi, edrychai y llew arno yn dawel a digyffro. Aeth yn nês ato, ac a 'i trodd gydag un bawen, ac yna gyda 'r llall; ac yr oedd yn amlwg fod arno eisieu cael ei adnabod yn well.

(4) Wrth weled hyn aeth y ceidwad i ymofyn cyfran helaeth o 'i giniaw ei hun, ac a 'i rhoddodd o flaen y llew, ond ni wnai y llew sylw o hono, ond cadwai ei olwg ar y ci, fel pe buasai am ei ddenu i fwyta. O 'r diwedd lleddfodd ofnau yr anifail bychan, a chan y teimlai yn newynog, neshodd yn raddol at y bwyd, a dechreuodd fwyta. Daeth y llew ymlaen hefyd, a bwytasant eu ciniaw mewn heddwch.

(5) O 'r diwrnod hwnnw daeth y ddau yn gyfeillion mawr. Ymddygai y llew yn dyner

brought a small pretty black spaniel, which he had caught on the street, and threw it into the lion's cage.

(3) The little animal commenced to shiver with fear. It lay on its back, put forth its tongue, and lifted its paws, as if praying for mercy. In the meantime, the lion looked at it, coolly and unmoved. He approached nearer to it, and turned it over with one paw and then with the other, and it was evident that he wanted to know it better.

(4) On seeing this the keeper went to get a large mess of his own dinner, and placed it before the lion, but the lion took no notice of it, but kept his eyes on the dog, as if he wanted to entice it to eat. At last the fears of the little animal abated, and as it felt hungry, it gradually approached the food and commenced to eat. The lion also came forward, and they ate their dinner in peace.

(5) From that day the two became great friends. The lion behaved tenderly and

a charuaidd tuagat y ci bach, tra y neidiai ac y chwareuai yntau o'i amgylch gyda pherffaith hyder, ac heb yr arwydd lleiaf o ofn.

(6) Yr oedd y boneddwr a gollasai yr adargi, wedi cynnyg gwobr o ddau gini i ryw un a ddeuai o hyd iddo. Clywodd ei fod yn ffau y llew ac aeth yno i'w hawlio. "Byddai yn resyn gwahanu dau gyfaill mor gariadus," ebai y ceidwad, "modd bynnag, os rhaid i chwi ei gael, cymerwch chwi ef; ni chymerwn i bum cant o bunnoedd am gynnyg at ei symud." Wrth reswm, gwrthododd y boneddwr yr anturiaeth.

(7) Ymhen tua blwyddyn clafychodd y ci bach a bu farw. Ar y cyntaf credai y llew mai cysgu yr oedd; aroglai y corff, ysgogai ef a'i drwyn, a throai ef a'i bawennau. Ond wrth ganfod fod ei holl ymdrechion i'w ddiuno yn ofer, cerddai yn wyllt yn ol ac ymlaen ar hyd ei ffau, edrychai o'i amgylch yn syn a phruddaidd, ac yna agorai ei safn a rhuai fel taran yn y pellder.

affectionately towards the little dog, while it jumped and frisked about him with every confidence and without the least sign of fear.

(6) The gentleman who had lost the spaniel had offered a reward of two guineas to anyone who would find it. He heard it was in the lion's den, and he went there to claim it. "It would be a pity to separate two such loving friends," said the keeper, "however, if you must take it, you take it; I would not take five hundred pounds for trying to move it." Of course, the gentleman declined the risk.

(7) In about a year the little animal sickened and died. At first the lion believed it was asleep; he would smell the body, stir it with his nose and turn it over with his paws. But seeing that all his efforts to wake it were in vain, he would walk hurriedly back and fore the length of his cage, look about him vacantly and sadly, and then he would open his mouth and roar like distant thunder.

(8) Ni chaniatai i neb gymeryd y gelain oddiwrtho, ac ni chymerai ddim i 'w fwyta. Rhoddodd y ceidwad amryw gwn byw yn ei ffau, ond llarpiai hwynt ar unwaith, gan adael eu cyrff heb eu cyffwrdd ar y llawr. Gorweddai wrth gorff ei gyfaill gan ei gofleidio rhwng ei bawennau.

(9) Bu am bum diwrnod yn dihoeni fel hyn. O 'r diwedd, un boreu, cafwyd ef yn farw, a 'i ben yn gorphwys yn garuaidd ar gorff ei gyfaill bychan. Claddwyd y ddau yn yr un bedd.



(8) He would allow no one to take the carcass from him, nor would he take anything to eat. The keeper put several living dogs in his cage, but he immediately tore them to pieces, leaving their bodies untouched on the floor. He would lie by the body of his friend, embracing it with his paws.

(9) For five days he thus languished. At last, one morning, he was found dead, with his head resting lovingly on the body of his little friend. The two were buried in the same grave.





8.—Y TELYNOR BACH.

Y Telynor bach a aeth i 'r gâd,
Yn rhengau tranc mae 'n brwydro ;
Ymwisgo wnaeth â chlêdd ei dad,
A 'i delyn hoff aeth ganddo.
“ Gwlad y gân ! ” ebai 'r telynor trydd,
“ Er fod rhai llwfr a 'th frada,
Un clêdd dros byth yn ffyddlon fydd,
Un delyn fwyn a 'th fola ! ”

Cwypodd y dewr !—ond er ei glwy'
I drais ni ymostyngodd ;
Ei delyn gun ni seiniodd mwy,
Ei thannau oll a dorrodd ;
Gan ddweyd, “ Cha neb dy halogi di,
Ti enaid cân a dewrder !
Dy donau wnaed i 'r dewr ar ffri,
Chai byth roi cân mewn caethder.”



8.—THE MINSTREL BOY.

The Minstrel Boy to the war is gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him ;
His father's sword he has girded on ;
And his wild harp slung behind him.
“ Land of song ! ” said the warrior bard,
Though all the world betrays thee,
One sword at least thy rights shall guard,
One faithful harp shall praise thee ! ”

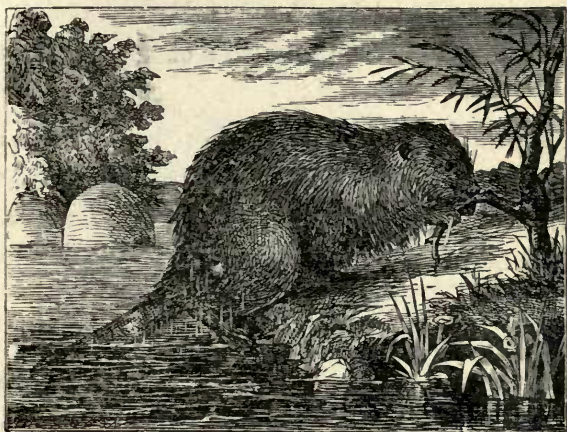
The Minstrel fell !—but the foeman's chain
Could not bring his proud soul under ;
The harp he loved ne'er spoke again,
For he tore its chords asunder,
And said, “ No chain shall sully thee,”
Thou soul of love and bravery !
Thy songs were made for the pure and free,
They shall never sound in slavery.



9.—Y FFRANCON.

(1) Nid yw y ffrancon i 'w gael yn Ewrop yn awr, ond bu amser pan yr oeddynt yn dra lluosog yma. Yn Canada a rhannau ereill o America Ogleddol y cyfarfyddir a hwy fynychaf yn bresennol.

(2) Fel rheol, y maent yn byw yn finteioedd o ddau i dri chant, gyda 'u gilydd. Yn ystod yr haf y mae pob ffrancon yn byw wrtho ei hun mewn twll ag y mae wedi ei



9.—THE BEAVER.

(1) The beaver is not to be found in Europe now, but there was a time when they were very numerous here. They are to be met with most often at present in Canada and other parts of North America.

(2) As a rule, they live together in troops of from two to three hundred. During the summer, each beaver lives by himself in a burrow which he has dug near a lake or a

dwrio yn agos i afon neu lyn. Pan ddaw y gaeaf, y maent i gyd yn gadael eu tyllau ac yn cyduno i adeiladu cartref dros y gaeaf.

(3) Maent yn adeiladwyr heb eu bath, ond, fel y gwenyn a'r adar, maent yn adeiladu fel y dysgodd Duw hwynt. Dewisant safle ar lan llyn, neu afon, am fod yn haws cludo coed drosti.

(4) A'u dannedd miniog torrânt goeden fawr i lawr yn lled fuan. Os bydd yn sefyll yn agos i'r afon trefnant i'w thorri yn y fath fodd fel y bydd iddi gwympto i'r afon. Drwy hyn gellir ei chludo yn gyfan at y fan lle maent yn adeiladu. Ond os bydd y goeden ychydig bellder oddiwrth y dwfr bydd rhaid ei thorri yn ddarnau bychain, a'u llusgo dros y tir at lan yr afon.

(5) Wedi cael cyflenwad o goed, dechreuant ar eu gwaith o adeiladu, trwy wneud cronfa yn groes i'r afon. Er gwneud hyn, sicrhant ddarnau mawrion o goed a changhennau yng ngwely yr afon, a llanwant

stream. When winter comes, they all quit their burrows and unite together to build a home for the winter.

(3) They are wonderful builders, but, like the bees and the birds. they build as God has taught them. They select a site on the bank of a lake or river, and sometimes on an island. They prefer a river, as it is easier to convey trees along it.

(4) With their sharp teeth they soon cut down a large tree. If it stands near the river, they manage to cut it down in such a way that it shall fall into the water. In this way it can be floated entire to the place where they are building. But if the tree is a little distance from the water, it must be cut into small pieces, and dragged over the land to the river bank.

(5) After getting a supply of trees, they begin their work of building by making a dam across the river. In order to do this, they fix large logs of trees and branches in the bed of the river, and they fill in between

rhyngddynt a cherryg a chlai, fel ag i wneud y gronfa mor gadarn ag sydd bosibl. Os digwydd i'r gronfa dorri mae y ffranconiaid yn prysuro i'w gwella.

(6) Wedi gorffen y gronfa, bydd llyn wedi ei wneud yn yr afon, ac yma yr adeilada y ffranconiaid eu tai. Adeiladant hwy ar lan y llyn, ac o'r un defnyddiau a'r gronfa. Cynhwysant ddwy ystafell, un uwchlaw y llall, a bydd tramwyfeydd yn arwain o honynt ymhob cyfeiriad i dyllau yn y ddaear, lle y gallent ymguddio rhag eu gelynion.

(7) Y mae y drws i dŷ y ffrancon dan y dwfr, tua thair neu bedair troedfedd islaw i'r wyneb, ac nid oes mynedfa arall iddo o un math. Cynhwysa pob tŷ o ddeg i ugain o ffranconiaid, ac y maent yn byw yn yr ystafell uchaf. Yn yr ystafell isaf y cedwir eu hymborth yr hwn a wneir i fynny yn bennaf o risgl y fedwen-arian a'r boplysen. Cedwir ef dan y dwfr fel ag i fod yn ddiogel oddiwrth rew y gaeaf, a dygir ef i fynny fel y bydd galw am dano.

them with stones and clay, so as to make the dam as solid as possible. If the dam happens to break, the beavers hasten to mend it.

(6) When the dam is completed, a lake will have been formed in the river, and here they build their houses. They build them on the banks of the lake, and of the same materials as the dam. They contain two rooms, one above the other, and there are passages leading from them in all directions to burrows in the earth, where they can hide from their enemies.

(7) The door to the beavers' house is under the water, about three or four feet below the surface, and there is no other entrance to it of any kind. Each house contains from ten to twenty beavers, and they live in the upper room. In the lower room their food is stored, which consists chiefly of the bark of the silver-birch and poplar. It is kept under water so as to be safe from the frost of winter, and it is brought up as it is wanted.



10.—CLYCHAU'R HWYR.

Hoff glychau 'r hwyr, hoff glychau 'r hwyr,
Sawl hanes sy'n eich miwsig llwyr,
Am ie'nctyd, cartref a'r pryd cain,
Pan olaf clywn eich hwyrol sain.

Mae'r dyddiau hyfryd hynny'n awr,
Fel llawer calon lom tan lawr ;
Mae'r bedd yn cuddio'r oll yn llwyr,
Ni chlywant mwy bêr glychau'r hwyr.

Ac felly bydd, a mi'n y bedd,
Adseinio'r fro a wnewch drwy hedd,
Tra ereill feirdd a rodio'n llwyr,
I ganu'ch clodydd, glychau'r hwyr.



10.—THOSE EVENING BELLS.

Those evening bells, those evening bells,
Now many a tale their music tells,
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime.

Those joyous hours have passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
And hears no more those evening bells.

And so 'twill be when I am gone :
That tuneful peal will still ring on ;
While other bards will walk these dells,
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells.



11.—CARW LLYCHLYN.

(1) Yn y gogledd pell ac anial, y mae gwledydd lle na welir yr haul am fisoedd yn y gaeaf ; tra ar y llaw arall, y mae yn y golwg ddydd a nos yn yr hâf, ac, am hynny, gelwir y rhanbarth hwnnw yn “ wlad yr haul canol nos.”

(2) Un o'r gwledydd hyn yw Lapland, yr hon a breswylir gan genedl o ddynion byr o gorffolaeth. Yr anifail mwyaf gwerthfawr a defnyddiol i drigolion Lapland ydyw



11.—THE REINDEER.

(1) In the far and desolate north there are countries where the sun is not seen for months in the winter ; while on the other hand, it is in sight day and night in the summer, and for this reason this district is called “ the land of the midnight sun.”

(2) One of these countries is called Lapland, which is inhabited by men of short stature. The most valuable and useful animal to the inhabitants of Lap-

y carw Llychlyn ; ac hebddo ef buasai yn anodd byw yn y wlad lom a diffaith hon.

(3) Y mae yr anifeiliaid hyn yn gyffredin yn byw yn ddeadelloedd mawrion gyda 'u gilydd. Yn y gaeaf, pan y gorchuddir y ddaear gan eira, y coedwigoedd a'r iseldiroedd yw eu cartref, ac yma y maent yn byw ar fath o fwswg sydd yn tyfu yn y wlad honno.

(4) Yn y gwanwyn y mae'r deadelloedd yn gwneud eu ffordd i'r mynyddoedd a'r uchel-diroedd, ac y mae eu perchenogion a'u gweision yn eu dilyn, ac yno y maent yn byw mewn pebyll yn ystod tymer yr hâf, er gofalu am danynt.

(5) Yn gynnar ym mis Medi, y mae y deadelloedd a'u perchenogion yn dychwelyd o'r mynyddoedd i'w cartrefi gaeafol, cyn i'r eira ddod, gan fod y gaeaf yn llym iawn yn y parthau hynny.

(6) Yn y gaeaf, pan y mae'r ddaear yn orchuddiedig gan eira, cenglir y carw llychlyn wrth garr llusg, a theithia dros yr eira

land is the reindeer ; and without it, it would be difficult to exist in this dreary and desolate country.

(3) These animals generally live together in large herds. In winter when the earth is covered with snow, the forests and the lowlands are their homes, and here they live on a kind of moss which grows in that country.

(4) In the spring, the herds make their way to the mountains and uplands, and their owners and their servants follow them, and there they live in tents during the summer season, in order to take care of them.

(5) Early in the month of September, the herds and their owners return from the mountains to their winter homes, before the snow comes, as the winter is very severe in those parts.

(6) In winter, when the earth is covered with snow, the reindeer is harnessed to a sledge, and he travels over the snow very

yn dra chyflym. Peth cyffredin yw i un o honynt deithio can milldir mewn diwrnod.

(7) Y mae llaeth y carw Llychlyn yn fras a maethlawn. Yn yr hâf gwneir caws o hono. Y mae ei gîg hefyd yn flasus a derbynniol. O 'i groen fe wna y Lap ddillad cynnes, a gorchudd diddos i 'w babell. O 'i frasder fe wneir olew, â 'r hwn y goleua ac y cynhesa ef ei gartref drwy y nôs oer, dywell, a hirfaith.

(8) Gwelwn felly pa mor werthfawr yw y carw Llychlyn i 'w feistr. Y mae yn cymeryd gofal mawr am dano gan mai dyma unig ffynhonell ei gyfoeth a 'i gynhaliaeth.

(9) Weithiau, y mae yn gwlawio ar ddechreu y gaeaf, ac y mae haenen o rew yn ffurfio dros wyneb y tir cyn bod yr eira yn disgyn. Ar y cyfryw amser y mae'r carw Llychlyn yn methu torri trwy'r ia, ac felly yn cael ei amddifadu o 'i ymborth. Y canlyniad yw fod miloedd o honynt yn marw o newyn, a llawer o 'r rhai sydd yn ymddibynnu arnynt.

rapidly. It is a common thing for one of them to travel a hundred miles in a day.

(7) The milk of the reindeer is rich and nourishing. In summer cheese is made of it. His flesh also is tasty and acceptable. From his skin, the Lapp makes warm clothes, and a snug covering for his tent. From his fat, oil is made, with which he lights and warms his home during the cold dark, and very long night.

(8) We see, therefore, how valuable the reindeer is to his master. He takes great care of it, as it is the only source of his riches and support.

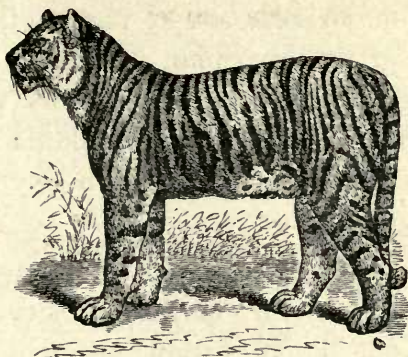
(9) Sometimes it rains at the beginning of winter, and a crust of ice forms over the face of the land before the snow falls. At such a time, the reindeer fails to break through the ice, and is thus deprived of its food. The consequence is, that thousands of them perish from want, and many of those dependent on them.



12.—Y DYWALGI.

(1) Y mae cartref y dywalgi yn India a rhai parthau ereill o Asia. Y mae ei flew o liw euraidd, gyda llinellau duon yn rhedeg o gylch ei gorff. Nid oes ganddo fwng fel y llew, na thusw o flew ar flaen ei gynffon.

(2) Y mae pobl yr India yn ofni'r dywalgi yn fwy na'r llew. Y mae y llew bob amser yn foddlon pan wedi ei ddiwallu â bwyd, ond y mae'r dywalgi yn ceisio lladd pobpeth ag a all, ac y mae yn peri blinder mawr i'r ffermwr o herwydd y niwed a wna ymysg y deadelloedd.



12.—THE TIGER.

(1) The home of the tiger is in India and some other parts of Asia. His fur is of a golden colour, with black stripes running round his body. He has no mane like the lion, nor a bunch of hair at the tip of his tail.

(2) The people of India fear the tiger more than the lion. The lion is always content when satisfied with food, but the tiger tries to kill everything he can, and he causes great trouble to the farmer, owing to the harm he does amongst the flocks.

(3) Pan yn hela am ei ysglyfaeth bydd y dywalgi yn ymgripian yn araf a distaw drwy'r glaswellt hîr, hyd nes y daw yn agos ato. Yna, gyda naid gyflym, llama arno, a tharawa ef i lawr cyn ei fod yn gwybod fod perygl gerllaw.

(4) Nid ydyw'r dywalgi yn rhedeg fel y gwna y ceffyl, ond ymsymuda drwy wneud neidiau neu lamau, hirion, un ar ol y llall, yn gyflymach nag y gall y march buanaf redeg.

(5) Y mae gwartheg yn gwybod pan y mae dywalgi yn y gymdogaeth am eu bod yn gallu ei aroglï o bell ffordd. Ar y cyfryw adeg y maent yn pori ac yn aros yn y meusydd agored, gan gadw ymhell oddi-wrth y glaswellt uchel a'r tewlwyni, gan mai mewn lleoedd o'r fath y mae eu gelyn yn ymguddio pan yn gwylied am ei ysglyfaeth.

(6) Y mae'r dywalgi weithiau yn lladd dynion, ac wedi iddo unwaith brofi cnawd dynol, dywedir nad ydyw yn hoffi un bwyd arall cystal. O hyn allan daw yn "ddyn-fwytâwr," ac yn ddychryn i drigolion y

(3) When hunting for his prey, the tiger creeps slowly and softly through the long grass, until he comes near it. Then, with a swift bound, he springs upon it before it is aware that there is danger near.

(4) The tiger does not run as the horse does, but he moves over the ground by making long bounds or springs, one after the other, faster than the fleetest horse can run.

(5) Cattle know when a tiger is in the neighbourhood, as they can scent him a long way off. At such a time, they graze and stay in the open meadows, keeping well away from the tall grass and thickets, as it is in such places that their enemy lurks when watching for his prey.

(6) The tiger sometimes kills men, and after he has once tasted human flesh, it is said that he does not like any other food so well. From this time forth, he becomes a "man-eater," and a terror to the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhoods.

cymdogaethau cylchynnol. Lledir yn agos i bum mil o bobl ganddynt bob blwyddyn yn India.

(7) Defnyddir pob cynllun i 'w difodi, a thal y llywodraeth bunt y pen am bob dywalgi cyffredin a leddir, a llawer mwy am ddyn-fwytâwr.

(8) Un tro yr oedd tad a mam a 'u baban bach yn teithio trwy randir diffaith yn India a chan nad oedd yno dai, yr oeddynt yn gorfod cysgu mewn pebyll. Un noswaith, ymgripiodd dywalgi dan len y babell, a chan godi y baban o 'i gryd, rhedodd ymaith ag ef i 'r coed.

(9) Deffrodd y fam a llefodd yn uchel, "Fy maban! O fy maban!". Rhedodd hi a 'i gwr allan o 'r babell a gwelsant y dywalgi yn rhedeg yn y pellder. Deffroisat y gweision ac aethant oll ar ei ol. Yn fuan daethant at y man lle yr oedd wedi gorwedd i lawr, a gwelent ef yn chware â 'r baban fel y chwery'r gath â 'r lygoden cyn ei lladd.

(10) Nid oedd y plentyn yn crio nac wedi cael dim niwed. Cododd un o 'r dyn-

Nearly five thousand people are killed by them every year in India.

(7) Every plan is tried to exterminate them, and the government pays a pound per head for each common tiger that is killed, and much more for a man-eater.

(8) Once a father and mother and their little baby were travelling through a very wild part of India, and as there were no houses, they had to sleep in tents. One night, a tiger crept under the tent curtain, and lifting the little baby out of its cradle, ran off with it to the woods.

(9) The mother awoke, and cried aloud, "My baby! O my baby!" She and her husband ran out of the tent, and saw the tiger running in the distance. They awakened the servants, and all went after it. Soon they came to a place where it had lain down, and they saw it play with the baby as a cat plays with a mouse, before she kills it.

(10) The child was not crying, nor had it been hurt. One of the men raised his

ion ei ddryll, ac annelodd at y dywalgi, a phan gafodd gyfle ffafriol saethodd ef yn farw. Rhedasant oll ymlaen, a chawsant y baban yn gwenu ac heb un arwydd o ofn arno.

(11) Pan oedd swyddog milwrol o'r enw Captain Hill unwaith yn teithio gyda byddin frodorol yn India, neidiodd dywalgi ymlaen a tharawodd ef i lawr oddiar ei geffyl. Yr oedd ei filwyr wedi cael gormod o ofn i roddi un help iddo. Pan darawodd y dywalgi ef, methodd a'i grafangu, a syrthiodd dros ei ben i'r ochr arall.

(12) Pan godasant, wyneb yn wyneb, wedi'r cwdwm, y dyn ar ei draed a'i ddwy-law, a'r gwaed yn llifo dros ei wyneb a'i farf, ymddangosai i'r dywalgi fel rhyw ellyll ofnadwy. Nid oedd arno ofn dyn, ond yr oedd hwn yn rhywbeth tra gwahanol, a chan roddi ei gynffon rhwng ei goesau, ciliodd gyflymed ag y gallai.

gun, and took aim at the tiger, and, when he had a favourite opportunity, shot it dead. They all rushed forward, and found the baby smiling, and showing no sign of fear.

(11) When a military officer, named Captain Hill, was once marching with a native army in India, a tiger sprang forward and knocked him off his horse. His soldiers were too frightened to render him any assistance. When the tiger struck him, it failed to grip him, and tumbled over his head to the other side.

(12) When they got up, face to face after the fall, the man on his hands and knees, with the blood streaming down his face and beard, he appeared to the tiger like some awful demon. He was not afraid of man, but this was something very different, so putting his tail between his legs, he retreated as fast as he could.



13.—BYTHOD CYMRU.

(1)

O dlyson Fythod Cymru, sy'n mygu yn y glyn,
 Ac ar y gwyrddion lethrau, a 'u muriau oll yn wyn !
 Mae 'r gwenyn wrth eu talcen, neu gysgod clawdd
 yr ardd,
 A 'r rhosyn coch a 'r lili o 'u deutu yno dardd.

(2)

O dawel Fythod Cymru, mor ddedwydd ydych chwi !
 Er bod heb fawredd breiniol, nac un daearol fri ;
 O 'ch mewn y triga 'n wastad y cariad cu a 'r hedd,
 Nad ydynt yn berthynol i 'r ymherodrol sedd.

(3)

O hawddgar Fythod Cymru, sy'n gwenu ger y nant,
 A 'u gerddi 'n llawn o flodau, a hwythau 'n llawn o
 blant !
 Mor glaer a 'r dwr tryloew yw llygaid y rhai bach,
 A 'u gruddiau, fel y rhosyn, yn brydferth gochwyn iach



13.—THE COTTAGES OF WALES.

(1)

Fair cottages of Cymru, with walls of gleaming white,
Whose smoke curls round the valley and up the mountain height ;

The bees hum 'neath the gable, or sheltering garden wall,

While all around grow flowers, red rose, and lily tall.

(2)

O lowly cots of Cymru, blest, yea, thrice blest are ye !
Ye know not this world's greatness, nor earthly dignity ;

Yet dwell within you ever, the love and peaceful rest
Which fly from halls and palaces of those the world holds blest.

(3)

O lovely cots of Cymru, that smile beside the rill,
Your rooms the children gladden, as flowers your gardens fill ;

Their eyes are bright and sparkling, like water in the sun,

Their cheeks are like the roses, red rose and white in one.

(4)

O ddistaw fythod Cymru, sy'n mhell o sŵn y dref !
 Ni flinir chwi gan derfysg, nac un anfoesol lef ;
 Ni thyrr ar eich distawrwydd ond chwarddiad llon y
 plant,
 A sibrwd dail y goedwig, a murmur mwyn y nant.

(5)

O lwydion Fythod Cymru, sy'n llechu îs y llwyn !
 Er bod heb furiau mynol, a 'u tô yn wellt neu frwyn,
 O 'u mewn mae llawer angel yn hoffi troi ei ben,
 I syllu mewn gorfoledd ar etifeddion nen.

(6)

O dirion Fythod Cymru ! o 'u mewn, ar doriad gwawl,
 Ac yn y coed o 'u hamgylch, y plethir odlau mawl ;
 Y feinir gân yn gynnar, a 'r adar gyda hi,
 Eu diolch-gerdd foreuol am rad eu nefol Ri.

(7)

O anwyl Fythod Cymru ! ni fedd un wlad eu hail ;
 Na lygrer eu haelwydydd, na sigler byth eu sail :
 Byth, byth, mor bêr a 'r blodau sy'n gwisgo siriol wên
 Ar fryn a dôl o 'u deutu, bo Bythod Cymru hên !

—*Ieuan Gwynedd.*

(4)

O quiet cots of Cymru, far from the city's din,
Your peace no tumult troubles, no discord enters in ;
No sound breaks on your stillness, but merry children's
 cry,
Or murmur of the rustling leaves, or brook that babbles
 by.

(5)

Grey cottages of Cymru that nestle 'mid the leaves,
No marble walls surround you, straw-thatched your
 lowly eaves ;
Yet thither many an angel, in love delights to come,
And watch in joy and gladness, the heirs of his bright
 home.

(6)

O pleasant cots of Cymru, within at dawn's first rays,
As in the woods around you, are heard glad hymns of
 praise,
And early in the morning the birds and goodwife sing
Their matin song of gratitude to God, their Lord and
 King.

(7)

Dear cottages of Cymru ! what country holds their
 peer ?
Long may they stand unshaken, nor ill their hearths
 draw near !
God keep as fair and fragrant, as on the hills and dales
'The flowers which smile and blossom, the cottages of
 Wales.

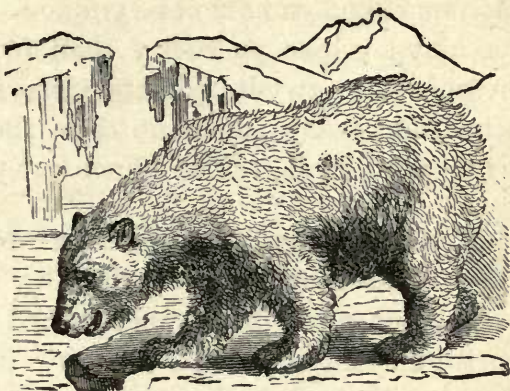
—E. O. Jones (by permission).



14.—YR ARTHES WEN.

(1) Mae yr arthes wen yn byw yng ngwledydd oerion y gogledd, lle mae y gaeaf yn hir ac eithafol o oer, a 'r ddaear yn orchuddiedig gan haenen dew o eira, a 'r môr wedi rhewi drosto.

(2) Mae yr arthes wen wedi ei haddasu i fyw yn hinsawdd oer y gwledydd hyn, o-blegid y mae ei chroen yn orchuddiedig gan gwnwd tew o fan-blu i 'w chadw yn gynnes. Y mae gwadnau ei thraed hefyd wedi eu gorchuddio â blew hirion, fel y gall gerdded yn ddistaw, ac nid yw byth yn llithro ar yr ia.



14.—THE WHITE BEAR.

(1) The white bear lives in the cold northern countries, where the winter is long, and extremely cold, and the ground is covered with a thick layer of snow, and the sea is frozen over.

(2) The white bear is adapted to live in the cold climate of these countries, for its skin is covered by a thick crop of fur, to keep it warm. The soles of its feet also, are covered with long hair, so that it can walk softly, and it never slips on the ice.

(3) Gwna ei lloches bob amser yn agos i'r môr am ei bod yn hoffi nofio ynddo. Yn y môr hefyd y mae yn cael y rhan fwyaf o'i hymborth. Crwydra oddiamgylch yn ei hymchwil am fwyd, gan nofio o un rhewdalp i un arall, gyda'r rhwyddineb mwyaf.

(4) Weithiau, digwydda fyned ar rew-fryn fyddo'n symud ymaith oddiwrth y tir, ac i aros arno nes y bydd wedi myned yn rhy bell iddi allu nofio yn ol i'r tir. Mae morwyr wedi gweled rhai mewn sefyllfa felly amryw. weithiau Mae'r rhew-fryn yn graddol doddi, fel y daw i hinsawdd fwy tymherus, ac er fod yr arth wen yn gallu dal digon o bysgod i'w chadw yn fyw, ei thynged yn y diwedd, fydd trengu.

(5) Y morlo yw hoff ymborth yr arthes wen. Crwydra ar hyd yr ia hyd nes y daw at fan lle mae y rhew wedi toddi. Mae yn gwybod, trwy brofiad, fod hwnnw yn lle tebygol i'r morlo ddod i'r wyneb. Gan hynny y mae yn eistedd yna ac yn gwylio, a phan wêl ben crwn y morlo yn dod i'r golwg, y mae yr arthes ar unwaith yn cydio ynddo â'i

(3) It makes its lair near the sea, as it likes to swim in it. In the sea, too, it finds most of its food. It roams about in its search for food, swimming from one ice-block to another with the greatest ease.

(4) Sometimes it happens to get on an ice-berg that is floating away from the land, and remains on it, until it gets too far for it to be able to swim back to the land. Sailors have seen some in such a situation several times. The ice-berg gradually melts as it gets into a more temperate climate, and although the white bear may be able to catch sufficient fish to keep it alive, its fate, in the end, will be to perish.

(5) The seal is the favourite food of the white bear. It roams over the ice, until it comes to a place where the ice is melted. It knows from experience, that this is a likely place for the seal to come to the surface. It therefore sits there and watches, and when it sees the round head of the seal coming into sight, the bear at once seizes

phawen gref, ac yn ei dynnu allan o 'r dwfr ac yn ei fwyta.

(6) Pan oedd Nelson yn fachgen, aeth am fordaith ar fwrdd llong ei ewythr, i'r moroedd gogleddol. Yr oedd y pryd hwnnw yn fachgen dewr, nwyfus, a beiddgar, a lle bynnag y byddai perygl, byddai Nelson ieuanc yn siwr o fod ynddo. Un diwrnod pan oedd y cig wedi myned yn brin, danfonwyd nifer o forwyr i'r lan i chwilio am forlo neu ryw anifail arall, ac aeth Nelson gyda hwy.

(7) Wedi bod allan am rai oriau, ac heb lwyddo i saethau dim, gan fod popeth a welent yn rhy bell, troisant yn ol tuagat y llong. Wedi myned beth ffordd, sylwasant nad oedd Nelson gyda hwynt. Llanwyd hwynt â braw, gan y gwyddent yn sicr, mai marw fyddai ei dynged, cs nad allai ddychwelyd i'r llong cyn y nos.

(8) Tra yr oeddynt yn petruso beth oedd i'w wneud, clywsant ergyd yn y pellder. Rhedasant tua'r fan gyda brys, a chanfuant Nelson yn ymladd gydag arthes wen.

it with its strong paw, drags it out of the water; and eats it.

(6) When Nelson was a boy, he went for a voyage on board his uncle's ship, to the northern seas. He was then a brave-spirited and daring boy, and wherever there was danger, young Nelson was sure to be there. One day, when the meat had run short, a number of sailors were sent ashore to search for a seal, or some other animal, and Nelson went with them.

(7) After being out for hours, and without being able to shoot anything, as everything they saw was too far away, they turned back towards the ship. After going some distance, they noticed that Nelson was not with them. They were filled with alarm, as they knew most certainly, that death would be his fate, if he was not able to return to the ship before night.

(8) While they were considering what was to be done, they heard a shot in the distance. They ran rapidly towards the spot, and found Nelson fighting with a

fawr. Yr oedd wedi ei saethu a 'i chlwyfo, ond nid yn farwol. Trodd y bwystfil arno, ac yr oedd yntau yn amddiffyn ei hun â 'i ddryll. Modd bynnag, wrth geisio ei tharo, llithrodd a syrthiodd ar ei wyneb ar yr ia. Cyn iddo allu codi, yr oedd yr arth wen arno, ac yn codi ei phawen i 'w daro.

(9) Ar y foment, saethodd un o 'r morwyr yr arthes yn ei choes flaen, a chafodd gymaint o loes, ac ofn bloeddiadau y morwyr, fel y ciliodd, gan adael Nelson yn ddiannaf. Pan ofynnodd ei ewythr iddo pahan yr oedd yn mentro i 'r fath berygl, atebodd yn eithaf digyffro, " mai eisieu ei chroen oedd arno i 'w gymeryd adref yn rhodd i 'w dad."

(10) Un tro pan oedd y morwyr mewn bâd, heb fod ymhell o dir, gwelent dair o eirth yn nofio tuag atynt. Pan ddaethant at y bâd, rhoddasant ei pawennau ar ei ochr ac ymdrechasant fyned i mewn iddo. Bu bron i un, y fwyaf o 'r tair, lwyddo. Pe buasai wedi myned i mewn buasai yn suddo y bâd ac yn lladd y dynion. Modd bynnag, wedi brwydr galed, llwyddodd y morwyr i 'w curo ymaith a 'r rhwyfau.

huge white bear. He had shot it, and wounded it, but not mortally. The beast turned on him, and he defended himself with his gun. However, in trying to strike it, he slipped, and fell on his face on the ice. Before he could rise, the bear was upon him, and lifted its paw to strike him.

(9) At this moment one of the sailors shot the bear in its foreleg, and it suffered so much pain, and was so frightened by the shouts of the sailors, that it fled, leaving Nelson unhurt. When his uncle asked him why he ventured into such danger, he coolly answered, "that he wanted the skin as a gift for his father."

(10) Once, when some sailors were in a boat, not far from the land, they saw three bears swimming towards them. When they came to the boat, they put their paws on it side, and endeavoured to get into it. One of them, the largest of the three, nearly succeeded. Had it got in, it would have sunk the boat, and killed the men. However, after a hard fight, the sailors succeeded in beating them off with their oars.



15.—Y CI.

(1) Un o'r anifeiliaid cartrefol mwyaf cyffredin yn y wlad hon yw y ci. Y mae amryw fathau o gŵn : megis y milgi, y targi, cyfeirgi, adargi, bytheuad, ci defaid, ci Newfoundland, ci Sant Bernard, a chi yr Escimo.

(2) Y mae y ci yn greadur deallus ; a gellir ei ddysgu i gyflawni llawer o bethau, os hyfforddir ef pan yn ieuanc. Mewn llawer o bethau y mae yn wâs defnyddiol i ddyn. Ond y prif beth nodweddiadol yn y ci, yw ei ffyddlondeb i'w feistr.



15.—THE DOG.

(1) One of the most common of the domestic animals in this country is the dog. There are several kinds of dogs ; such as the greyhound, the bull-dog, the pointer, the setter, the hound, the sheep-dog, the Newfoundland dog, the Saint Bernard dog, the Eskimo dog, &c.

(2) The dog is an intelligent creature ; and he can be taught to perform many things, if he is trained when young. In many ways, he is an useful servant to man. But the chief characteristic in a dog, is his fidelity to his master.

(3) Ci hela yw y bytheuad, a gall ddilyn arogl y creadur y mae yn ei hela, hyd nes y delir ef neu y llwydda i ddianc i 'w loches, neu i ryw dwll lle nas gall y cŵn ei ddilyn.

(4) Y mae y ci defaid yn wâs defnyddiol iawn i 'r bugail, ac nis gallai fyth gasglu ei braidd ynghyd heb gymorth ei gi. Gydag ysgogiad o 'i law, dengys y bugail i 'w gi pa beth y mae i 'w wneud, a dealla yntau ef, hyd y nod pan y mae hanner milltir neu ychwaneg oddiwrth ei feistr.

(5) Un tro gwerthodd ffermwr ddau gant o ddefaid i ddyn oedd yn byw mewn cymdogaeth arall, a roes fenthyg ei gi iddo i 'w helpu i 'w cymeryd adref. Wedi cyrraedd yno, yn lle caniatâu i 'r ci ddychwelyd adref, clodd y dyn ef i fynu gan fwriadu ei gadw. Modd bynnag, llwyddodd y ci i ddianc yr ail noswaith. Aeth i 'r cae lle yr oedd y defaid, ac wedi eu casglu at eu gilydd, gyrrodd hwynt yn ol bob cam i fferm ei feistr.

(3) The hound is a hunting dog, and it can follow the scent of the creature that it hunts, until it is caught, or succeeds in fleeing to its pen, or into some hole where the dogs cannot follow it.

(4) The sheep-dog is a very useful servant to the shepherd, and he could never gather his flock together without the help of his dog. With the motion of his hand, the shepherd directs his dog what it is to do, and it understands him, even when it is half a mile or more from its master.

(5) Once a farmer sold two hundred sheep to a man who lived in another neighbourhood, and lent him his dog to assist him to take them home. After reaching there, instead of allowing the dog to return home, he locked it up, intending to keep it. However, the dog succeeded in escaping on the second night. It went to the field where the sheep were, and, having collected them together, it drove them back every step to its master's farm.

(6) Ci mawr a chryf yw ci Newfoundland ac y mae hefyd yn nofiedydd campus. Y mae lawer gwaith wedi bod yn foddion i achub pobl rhag boddi.

(7) Lawer o flynyddoedd yn ol, yr oedd ci Newfoundland yn chwareu gyda bachgen bach ei feistr, ar fwrdd llong fawr oedd yn hwylio tuag Awstralia. Mewn rhyw fodd, llithrodd yr un bychan, a chyn y gallai neb ei achub, syrthiodd dros y bwrdd i 'r môr.

(8) Gwelodd y ci ef yn myned drosodd, a neidiodd ar ei ol ar unwaith. Cafodd afael ynddo, a daliodd ef â 'i ben uwchlaw'r dwfr hyd nes y daeth y morwyr â bâd i 'w gwaredu. Mawr oedd llawenydd y rhieni, a daeth y ci yn fwy o ffafryn nag erioed.



(6) The Newfoundland dog is a large and strong dog, and it is also a capital swimmer. It has many times been the means of saving people from drowning.

(7) Many years ago, a Newfoundland dog was playing with its master's little boy, on board a large vessel that was sailing for Australia. In some way, the little one slipped, and before anyone could save him, he fell overboard into the sea.

(8) The dog saw him go over, and jumped after him at once. It caught hold of him and held him, with his head above the water until the sailors brought a boat to rescue them. Great was the joy of the parents, and the dog became a greater favourite than ever.





16.—Y GÔG.

- (1) Gydymaith hoff y Gwanwyn gwyrdd
Rhown iti 'n awr gân croeso ;
Natur â dail a drwsia 'th ffyrdd,
Mae 'r goedwig am dy wrando.
- (2) Pan ddelo llygaid hardd y dydd
I fritho 'r dolydd gwyrddion.
Dy lais a glywir, mewn odl rydd,
O 'r perthi 'n seinio 'n rhadlon.
- (3) Fwyn ymwelyddes ! gyda thi
Croesâwn amser blodau ;
Pan fo 'r holl adar yn ddi-ri '
Yn lleisio o blith y cangau.
- (4) Yr ysgol-lanc wrth grwydro 'i hun
Ar hyd y maes am flodau,
Rhydd lam, wrth sain dy nôd tra chun,
A gwna 'r un dôn a thithau.



16.—THE CUCKOO.

- (1) Hail ! beauteous stranger of the grove ;
Thou messenger of spring !
Now heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.
- (2) What time the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear ;
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year ?
- (3) Delightful visitant ! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
And hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.
- (4) The school-boy, wandering through the
To pluck the primrose gay, [wood
Will start, thy curious voice to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

- (5) A mannau ereill y gwnei di
Ymweled yn feunyddiol ;
Rhyw Wanwyn eto gennyt sy
I 'th fwyn groesawu 'n siriol.
- (6) Dy berth yn wastad sydd yn werdd,
A 'th wybren heb frecheuyn ;
Nid oes dim tristwch yn dy gerdd,
Na Gaeaf yn dy flwyddyn.
- (7) Pe gallwn hedeg, hedeg wnawn,
I 'th ganlyn drwy'r holl wledydd,
A 'th gwmni hyfryd a fwynhawn,
Er mwyn cael Gwanwyn beunydd.
—(Cyfieithiad) *Caledfryn.*



(5) What time the pea puts on the bloom,
Thou fliest the vocal vale,
An annual guest in other lands,
Another spring to hail.

(6) Sweet bird ! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear ;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year,

(7) Oh ! could I fly, I'd fly with thee,
We'd make, with joyful wing,
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the spring.

—*Logan.*





17.—CI ST. BERNARD.

(1) Mewn bwlch anial ac unig, ar un o fynyddau uchel yr Alps, saif mynachlog fechan, yr hon a sefydlwyd gan un Bernard de Menthon yn y flwyddyn 962 o.c.

(2) Adeiladwyd y fynachlog i'r dyben o roddi llety a lluniaeth yn rhad i deithwyr, ac er rhoddi cynhorthwy i rai mewn perygl pan yn teithio yn nhymor yr eira, yr hwn sydd yn parhau yma, am yn agos i naw mis.

(3) Y mae o ddeg i bymtheg o fynachod, a saith o weision yn byw yn y fynachlog



17.—THE ST. BERNARD DOG.

(1) In a dreary and lonely pass on one of the high mountains of the Alps, stands a small monastery, which was founded by one Bernard de Menthon, in the year 962 A.D.

(2) The monastery was built for the purpose of giving food and lodging free to travellers, and to render assistance to those in danger when travelling during the snowy season, which lasts here for nearly nine months.

(3) From ten to fifteen monks and seven attendants live in the monastery through

drwy'r flwyddyn. Dywedir fod dros ugain mil o deithwyr yn ymweled yn flynyddol â'r lle ar eu ffordd dros y bwlch, ac yn cyfrannogi o garedigrwydd y mynachod.

(4) Ond yn nyddiau oerion ac ystormus y gaeaf y mae'r mynachod duwiol yn gallu rhoddi y cynhorthwy goreu i deithwyr. Mae ystormydd o eira yn digwydd yn dra sydyn, ac yn fynych ar ol bore têtg a digwmwl. Mae'r eira yn disgyn mor drwchus, fel mewn ychydig oriau y mae y teithiwr anffodus wedi ei gladdu dan y lluchfeydd. Y mae cannoedd o bersonau wedi colli eu bywydau fel hyn.

(5) Ar adegau o'r fath, y mae y mynachod ar wyliadwriaeth am deithwyr a allant fod wedi eu dal yn yr ystorm, ac yn y gwaith hwn y maent yn cael eu cynorthwyo gan y cŵn nodedig a gedwir yn y sefydliad, ac a enwir yn ol y fynachlog.

(6) Ci mawr iawn a chryf yw Ci Sant Bernard, gyda phen mawr, blew hirion, a chynffon flewog. Mae y cŵn hyn wedi eu hyfforddi i chwylio am deithwyr a allant fod

the year. It is said that over twenty-thousand travellers visit the place annually, on their way over the pass, and partake of the kindness of the monks.

(4) But it is in the cold and stormy days of winter, that the pious monks are able to render the best assistance to travellers. The snowstorms come on very suddenly, and often after a fine and unclouded morning. The snow falls so thickly that in a few hours the unfortunate traveller is buried beneath the drifts. Hundreds of persons have lost their lives in this way.

(5) On such occasions, the monks are on the look out for travellers that may have been caught in the storm, and in this laudable work, they are assisted by the famous dogs that are kept in the institution, and are called after the monastery.

(6) The Saint Bernard dog is a very large and strong dog, with a large head, long hair, and a bushy tail. These dogs have been trained to search for travellers

wedi eu cuddio dan yr eira, ac y mae eu harogliad mor dreiddiol, fel y gallant olrhain llwybr y teithiwr colledig, a dod o hyd iddo yn yr eira.

(7) Danfonir hwy allan bob dydd yn y gaeaf ac yn gyffredin yn gyplau. Bydd gan un fasgedaid o fwyd a gwin wedi ei chlymu am ei wddf, tra y bydd gan y llall, fantell wedi rhwymo ar ei gefn. Yn y modd hyn y maent yn gallu rhoddi ymborth a chynhesrwydd i unrhyw deithiwr anffodus a ddigwyddant ddarganfod.

(8) Os bydd y dyn yn alluog i gerdded, arweiniant ef tuagat y fynachlog, gan gyfarth yn uchel, er rhoddi gwybod i'r mynachod eu bod yn dychwelyd, ac fel y byddo iddynt ddod i 'w cyfarfod. Pan y mae y dyn mor wan a rhynedig fel na all symud, ânt yn ol i ymofyn y mynachod, ac i 'w harwain ato.

(9) Dywedir am un ci o'r enw Barry, iddo fod yn foddion i achub cymaint a dau-a-deugain o fywydau. Unwaith, pan oedd gwraig yn myned i fyny'r mynydd gyda 'i bachgen bach, carwyd hi a'r bachgen bach

that may be hidden under the snow, and their sense of smell is so keen that they are able to trace the path of the lost traveller, and to find him in the snow.

(7) They are sent out every day in winter, and generally in couples. One will have a basket of food and wine tied round its neck, while the other will have a cloak fastened on its back. In this way they are able to supply food and warmth to any unfortunate traveller they may chance to find.

(8) If the man is able to walk, they lead him towards the monastery, barking loudly, so as to let the monks know that they are returning, and so that they may come to meet them. When the man is so faint and benumbed that he cannot move, they go back to fetch the monks, and to lead them to him.

(9) It is said of one dog, of the name of Barry, it was the means of saving as many as forty-two lives. Once, when a woman was going up the mountain with her little boy, she and the little boy were carried

ymaith gan lithr-eira. Ar ol chwilio yn ddyfal, daeth Barry o hyd i'r bachgen bach, ond yr oedd yn oer a fferedig. Llwyddodd rywfodd, modd bynag, i'w gael ar ei gefn, ac, fel hyn cariodd ef at ddrws y fynachlog, lle y gofalwyd yn dyner am dano gan y mynachod.



away by a snow-slip. After a diligent search, Barry found the little boy, but he was cold and stiff. It managed in some way, however, to get him on its back, and in this way, it carried him to the door of the convent, where he was tenderly cared for by the monks.





18.—YR ESCIMO A'I GI.

(1) Mae yr Escimoaid yn byw mewn gwlad oer yn y gogledd pell, lle mae yr hâf yn fer, a'r gaeaf yn hir. Yn ystod y gaeaf hirfaith maent yn byw mewn bythynod wedi eu gwneud o eira, gyda darn o rew yn ffenestr.

(2) Nid oes tân yn y bwthyn, ond cynhesir ef gan y llusern fawr sydd ar ganol y llawr, yn yr hon y llosgir gwêr morfil. Uwchlaw y llusern y mae crochan yn hongian, yn yr hwn y paratoir ymborth i'r teulu.

(3) Nid oes cadair, na bwrdd, na gwely yn y bwthyn, ond y mae sedd weddol lydan o amgylch iddo, wedi ei gorchuddio â chrwyn cynnes, a hon yw eisteddfa'r teulu yn y dydd, a'u gwely yn y nos.



18.—THE ESKIMO AND HIS DOG.

(1) The Eskimos live in a cold country in the far north, where the summer is short and the winter is long. During the long winter, they live in huts made of snow, with a piece of ice for a window.

(2) There is no fire in the hut, but it is warmed by a large lamp, placed in the middle of the floor, in which whale fat is burnt. Above the lamp hangs a boiler, in which the food for the family is prepared.

(3) There is no chair, nor table, nor bed, in the hut, but there is a fairly wide seat all round it, covered with warm skins, and this is the seat of the family during the daytime, and their bed at night.

(4) Pan y mae yr hâf yn agoshau, y mae y tŷ eira yn dechreu toddi, ac nid yw yn lle cysurus i fyw ynddo y pryd hwnnw. Felly, mae yr Escimo yn gadael ei dŷ eira ac yn codi ei babell, ac yn honno, y mae yn byw drwy yr hâf.

(5) Yr anifail mwyaf defnyddiol i'r Escimo, yn ei wlad oer ac anial, yw y ci. Yn wir, ni byddai yn bosibl iddo fodoli yno heb ei gi, gan nad oes ceffylau na da i'w cael yn y wlad. Cŵn sydd yn tynnu ei gar-llusg dros y rhew a'r eira am ugeiniau o filldiroedd.

(6) Nid ydyw cŵn Escimo o faintioli mawr ond y maent yn gryf iawn. Cenglir hwy'n gyplau wrth y car llusg, a dewisir y mwyaf deallus ac ufudd o honynt yn flaenorydd. Hwn sydd yn mynnu cadw ar y llwybr iawn, tra y mae y gweddill o'r cŵn am ddilyn sawyr rhyw anifail a ddichon fod wedi croesi y llwybr ychydig cyn hynny.

(7) Gallant dynnu y car-llusg, yn cynnwys eu meistr, ynghyd â llwyth o ryw ddau neu dri chant o bwysi, dros yr eira rhewedig

(4) When the summer approaches, the snow house begins to melt, and it is not a comfortable place to live in then. So the Eskimo quits his snow house, and pitches his tent, and it is in this that he lives through the summer.

(5) The most useful animal to the Eskimo, in his cold and dreary country, is the dog. Indeed, it would not be possible for him to exist there without his dog, as there are neither horses nor cattle to be had in the country. Dogs draw his sledge over the ice and snow for scores of miles.

(6) The Eskimo dogs are not of a large size, but they are very strong. They are harnessed in couples to the sledge, and the most intelligent and obedient of them is selected as the leader. It is this one that persists in keeping the right path, while the rest of the dogs would follow the scent of an animal that may have crossed the path just before.

(7) They can draw a sledge containing their master, together with a load of some two or three hundred pounds, over the

am dri neu bedwar diwrnod yn olynol, gan deithio tua phedwar -ugain milldir y dydd.

(8) Weithiau, pan ar daith, ac ymhell o gartref, y mae y teithiwr yn cael ei oddiweddyd gan ystorm o eira. Disgynna eirblu mawr yn drwchus, a chyn hir, ni ellir gweled dim o'r llwybr. Os na all y blaenorydd ganfod ei ffordd i'r caban, sydd wedi ei adeiladu yn gysgodfa i deithwyr, mae ar ben arnynt. Gwaith anodd yw hynny pan y mae pob peth wedi ei orchuddio gan eira.

(9) Modd bynnag, drwy ryw anian ryfeddol y mae y blaenorydd yn darganfod y lle, a chyfartha yn llawen pan ddaw ato. Wedi clirio ymaith yr eira oddiwrth y drws, â y teithiwr a'i gŵn i mewn i'r caban, a chynneua dân â'r tanwydd sydd yn cael ei gadw yn barod yno bob amser. Yma gorffwysant nes bydd yr ystorm wedi myned heibio.

(10) Y mae y cŵn yn hoff iawn o hela. Gwyddant mai ar ol helfa llwyddiannus y maent yn cael eu porthi â chig. Y maent yn bysgotwyr da, ac yn yr hâf y maent yn dal digon o bysgod yn yr afonydd.

frozen snow, for three or four days together, travelling about eighty miles a day.

(8) Sometimes, when on a journey, and far from home, the traveller is overtaken by a snowstorm. Big snowflakes fall thickly, and before long, no trace of the path can be seen. If the leader cannot find his way to the hut, which has been built as a shelter for travellers, it is all over with them. This is a difficult task, when everything is covered with snow.

(9) However, by some wonderful instinct the leader finds the place, and he barks joyfully when he comes to it. After clearing away the snow from the door, the traveller and his dogs enter the hut, and he lights a fire with the fuel that is always kept ready there. Here they rest until the storm has passed away.

(10) The dogs are very fond of hunting, They know that it is after a successful hunt that they are fed with meat. They are good fishers, and in summer they catch plenty of fish in the rivers.

19.—YR UCHEDYDD.*By kind permission of Hughes & Son, Wrexham.*

- (1) O 'i nyth,
 A 'i asgell dêg yn llawn o wllith
 Dyrchafu fyny megys rhith
 O blith y brwyn,
 Mae 'r 'hedydd mwyn,
 I byncio ei foreuol lith.
- (2) O! 'r swyn
 Sy'n llifo o dy garol fwyn,
 Aderyn bach,
 Dy fiwsig iach,
 A ysgafnha fy lloes a 'm cwyn.
- (3) Os mud
 Yw dan dy draed yr hunawl fyd
 Fe 'th glywir di yn canu 'n glyd
 Ar risiau 'r gwawl,
 Ddihalog fawl,
 Yn ffrydio o dy heddwch drud.
- (4) Mor gu,
 A hoenus yw dy osgo di,
 Ynghanol ffrwd o heulog li';
 O 'r wybren dêr,
 Dy gathl bêr
 A seinia fel y mêl i mi.

—Ossian Gwent.

19.—THE LARK.

- (1) Oh, hark !
With fluttering wing and dewy breast,
Soars upward like a spirit strong,
From reedy nest,
The gentle lark,
To tune on high his matin song.
- (2) Alway
A nameless charm flows from thy lay ;
Melodious bird !
Whose music heard
Drives care and sorrow far away.
- (3) Beneath,
The sleeping world lies still as death :
Above, we hear thee singing clear,
'Midst morning rays,
Unsullied praise,
Which speaks of peace to mortal ear.
- (4) How free
And blithesome is thy joyous flight !
In floods of sunshine sparkling bright ;
From skies serene
Thy song unsecn
Angelic music seems to me.

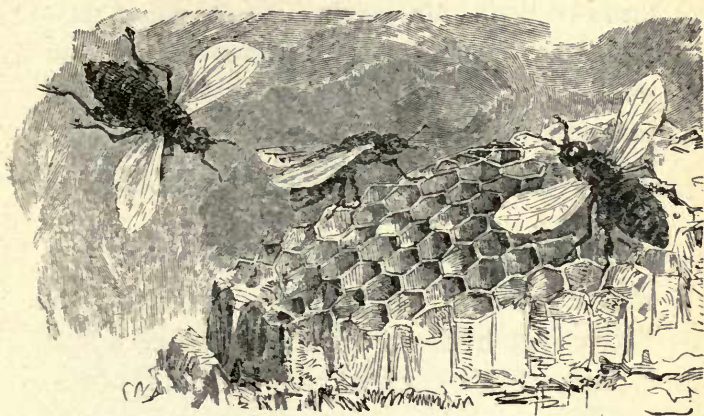
—Edmund O. Jones.



20.—GWENYN.

(1) Nid oes un creadur bychan mwy diwyd na 'r wenynen. Trwy oriau hirddydd hâf gellir ei gweled yn hedeg o flodyn i flodyn gan gasglu mêl, ac ni ddychwel adref hyd nes y bydd wedi cael cymaint ag a all ei gario.

(2) Y mae gwenyn yn byw gyda 'u gilydd mewn cwch gwenyn, yr hwn a osodir mewn lle cysgodol yr yn ardd neu 'r berllan. Y mae miloedd o wenyn yn byw yn yr un cwch.



20.—BEES.

(1) There is no small creature more busy than the bee. Through the hours of a long summer's day, it can be seen flying from flower to flower, gathering honey, and it does not return home until it has collected as much as it can carry.

(2) Bees live together in a hive, which is placed in a sheltered spot in the garden, or the orchard. There are thousands of bees living in the same hive.

(3) Y mai tri math o wenyn i 'w cael ymhob cwch. Yn gyntaf ac yn bennaf daw y frenhines, neu y faw wenynen. Hi yw eu mam hwy i gyd, ac y mae ychydig yn fwy o faintioli na 'r un o 'r lleill. Hi sydd yn dodwy yr holl wŷau, o'r rhai y daw y gwenyn ieuainc.

(4) Y nesaf yw'r gwenyn gormes. Ceir rhai cannoedd o'r rhai hyn ymhob cwch. Nid ydynt byth yn gweithio, ond cerddant o amgylch i'r cwch ac o gylch i'r fynedfa, gan suo yn uchel. Gan nad oes ganddynt golyn maent yn hollol ddiniwed.

(5) Pan ddaw y tywydd oer nis gall y gwenyn gormes gael dim i 'w fwyta tu allan i'r cwch, heblaw ei bod yn rhy oer iddynt fyned i chwilio am dano. Y pryd hwnnw ymosodir arnynt gan y gwenyn diwyd, a cholynant hwy i farwolaeth.

(6) Mae y gwenyn diwyd neu y gweithwyr yn llai o faintioli na 'r lleill. Mae miloedd lawer o'r rhai hyn ymhob cwch. Mae ganddynt ddwy gôd, a thafodau hirion, cywrain, a chyda y rhai hyn y maent yn sugno y mêl o'r blodau. Pan ymwthiant i mewn i flo-

(3) There are three kinds of bees to be found in every hive. First and foremost comes the queen, or mother bee. She is the mother of them all, and she is rather larger in size than any of the others. She lays all the eggs from which the young bees come.

(4) The next are the drones. Some hundreds of these are to be found in every hive. They never work, but move about the hive, and around the entrance, humming loudly. As they have no sting, they are perfectly harmless.

(5) When the cold weather comes, the drones cannot find anything to eat outside the hive ; besides that, it is too cold for them to go and search for it. Then the working bees set upon them, and sting them to death.

(6) The busy bees, or workers, are smaller in size than the others. There are many thousands of these in every hive. They have two bags, and long curious tongues, with which they suck the honey out of the flowers. When they push themselves into

deuyn i chwilio am fêl gorchuddir eu cyrff â mân lwch melyn.

(7) Ysgubant y mêl i un cwd, a 'r llwch melyn i 'r llall, a phan y mae y ddau yn llawn dychwelant i 'r cwch. Defnyddiant y llwch melyn i wneud cwyr a bwyd-gwenyn, a chyda 'r cwyr yr adeiladant eu celloedd.

(8) Mae rhai o 'r gwenyn yn ddiwyd drwy yr hâf yn adeiladu mân-gelloedd chwech-ochrog yn y cwch, tra mae ereill yn casglu y mêl sydd i 'w llanw. Mae llawer iawn o 'r celloedd hyn mewn dil mêl.

(9) Fel hyn y trysora gwenyn fêl tuagat eu cynhaliaeth yn ystod y gaeaf. Cysgant y rhan fwyaf o dymor y gaeaf. Deffroant yn awr ac eilwaith, ac wedi ymborthi ar y mêl, ânt i gysgu drachefn.

(10) Nid oes ond un frenhines ymhob cwch. Nid ydyw hi byth yn gadael y cwch, ac y mae y lleill yn talu pob parch iddi, ac yn gweinyddu arni. Pan ddeorir brenines ieuanc, bydd yn rhaid i un o 'r ddwy ymadael â 'r cwch.

a flower, in search of honey, their bodies become covered with a fine yellow dust.

(7) They sweep the honey into one bag, and the yellow dust into the other ; and when the two are full they return to the hive. They use the yellow dust to make wax and bee-bread, and with this wax they build their cells.

(8) Some of the bees are busy through the summer, building little six-sided cells in the hive, while others are collecting the honey which is to fill them. There are a great many of these cells in a honeycomb.

(9) In this way, bees store up honey towards their sustenance during the winter. They wake now and then, and after feeding on the honey, they go to sleep again.

(10) There is but one queen in every hive. She never leaves the hive, and the rest pay her every respect, and wait upon her. When a young queen is hatched, one of them must leave the hive.

(11) Felly â un allan, a dilynnir hi i ba le bynnag yr elo, gan liaws mawr o 'r gwenyn. Esgyll bychain sydd gan y frenhines, felly nis gall hedeg ymhell. Disgynna ar gangen coeden cyn hir, a heidia miloedd o 'r gwenyn o 'i hamgylch.

(12) Wedi deall eu bod wedi codi, daw y perchennog i 'w dal. Daw a chwch newydd gyda ychydig fêl neu sirup ynddo, ac a 'i gosoda odditanynt. Yna ysgydwa y gangen yn araf dêg, a disgynna y gwenyn i lawr ac ânt i mewn i 'r cwch. Os bydd y frenhines gyda hwynt arosant yno ; ond os na fydd, codant drachefn ac ânt i chwilio am dani.

(13) Mae yr arth yn hoff iawn o fêl, ac yn yr hâf chwilia yn ddyfal am nythod gwenyn gwylltion. Pan gaiff un, tyn y mêl allan o honi â 'i bawen. Ond ymosoda y gwenyn arno yn ffyrnig, a bydd yn dioddef am ddyddiau oddiwrth eu pigiadau.



(11) So one goes out, and she is followed wherever she goes by a large number of the bees. The queen has small wings, so she cannot fly far. She soon alights on the branch of a tree, and thousands of the bees swarm about her.

(12) After learning that they have risen, the owner comes to catch them. He brings a new hive, with a little honey or syrup in it, and places it under them. Then he gently shakes the branch, and the bees drop down, and go into the hive. If the queen be with them, they stay there ; but if not, they will rise again and go in search of her.

(13) The bear is very fond of honey, and in summer it diligently searches for the nests of wild bees. When it finds one, it draws out the honey with its paw. But the bees fiercely attack it, and it suffers for days from their stings.





21.—CLADDEDIGAETH SYR JOHN MOORE.

- (1) Ni chlywyd swm tabwrdd, chwareuwyd 'r un tant,
Pan i 'r rhagfur ei gorph a gludasom ;
Ni saethodd 'r un milwr ei ffarwel i bant
Dros y bedd lle ein gwron gladdasom.
- (2) Claddasom e 'n ddirgel yn nyfnder nos oer,
Y tyweirch wnaem droi a 'n bigodau ;
Wrth wanaidd a llwydaidd oleuni y lloer,
A 'r llusern bŵl daflai ei goleu.
- (3) Heb un arch afreidiol fe 'i rhoed yn ei fedd,
Nac amdo ni roddwyd i 'w rwymo ;
Gorweddai fel arwr yn gorffwys mewn hedd,
A 'i fantell filwrol am dano.
- (4) Byr fu ein gweddi ar fin ei oer fedd,
Ni ddywed'som un trist air yn annoeth ;
Ond syllem yn syn ar ei welwlas wedd,
Gan feddwl yn chwerw am drannoeth.



21.—THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

- (1) Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the ramparts we hurried ;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.
- (2) We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.
- (3) No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him ;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.
- (4) Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow ;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

- (5) Meddyliem wrth gloddio ei gul orwedd-fan,
 A gwneuthur yn esmwyth ei glustog :
 Fel y sathrai y gelyn a 'r estron y lan,
 A ni ar y mor mawr tymhestlog.
- (6) Yn ysgafn y soniant am yspryd y cun,
 Ac uwch ei oer lwch ei edliwio ;
 Ond diofal fydd ef os câ gysgu ei hun,
 Yn y bedd le gwnaeth Brython ei briddo.
- (7) Ond pan oedd ond hanner ein gorchwyl dan law,
 Fe ganai cloch awr i ni gefnu ;
 A chlywem swm magnel diannel o draw.
 Oedd y gelyn yn surllyd yn saethu.
- (8) Yn araf ac athrist y rhoem ef i lawr,
 O faes ei enwogrwydd a 'i lwyddiant ;
 Heb gerfio un gair, na rhoi beddfaen fawr,
 Gadawsom ef gyda 'i ogoniant.



- (5) We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
How the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his
And we far away on the billow. [head.
- (6) Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him ;
But little he'll reckon, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.
- (7) But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock struck the hour for retiring ;
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.
- (8) Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory ;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory.

—C. Wolfe.





22.—Y LLWYNOG.

(1) Mae y llwynog yn anifail ag sydd tua 'r un maintioli a rhai mathau o gŵn, ac y mae yn debyg iawn i gi o ran ei liw a 'i ymddanghosiad. Y mae yn un o 'r ychydig anifeiliaid gwylltion sydd i'w cael yn bresennol yn y wlad hon.

(2) Gwna ei gartref mewn twll yn y ddaear, neu agen yn y graig. Mae ei ffau yn rhedeg ymhell i 'r ddaear, a gofala bob amser fod ganddo fwy nag un fynedfa iddi, fel os daw y cŵn i mewn un ffordd y gall ef ddianc ffordd arall.



22.—THE FOX.

(1) The fox is an animal about the same size as some kinds of dogs, and it is very like a dog in colour and appearance. It is one of the few wild animals that are to be found at present in this country.

(2) It makes its home in a hole in the ground, or in a crevice in the rock. Its den runs far into the earth, and it always takes care to have more than one entrance into it, so that if the hounds come in one way, it can escape another way.

(3) Treulia y rhan fwyaf o'r dydd yn ei ffau, ond crwydra oddiamgylch yn y nos mewn ymchwil am fwyd. Ymwêl a buarthau tyddynnod; ac yn y boreu mae y ffarmwr yn fynych yn canfod fod rhai o'i ednod, cywion, hwyaid, gwyddau neu wningod wedi eu cludo ymaith gan y llwynog.

(4) Nid yw yn ymfoddloni ar gymeryd un wydd neu hwyaden ar y tro, ond os caiff gyfleustra fe ladd amryw o honynt, ac a'u cluda ymaith i'w cuddio mewn twll yn y ddaear hyd nes y bydd arno eu heisiau. Weithiau mae y ffermwr yn darganfod y twll hwn, ac yn ei wylled hyd nes daw y cadno yno i ymofyn ei fwyd, pryd y mae yn ei ddal a'i ladd.

(5) Mae hela llwynog yn ddifyrrwch poblogaidd gydag amaethwyr a boneddigion. Mae yn gadael sawyr cryf ar y glaswellt lle y cerdda, fel y mae y bytheuaid yn gallu dilyn ei ol yn hawdd, ac fel rheol, ei ddal a'i ladd.

(6) Un cyfrwys iawn yw'r llwynog, ac nid gwaith hawdd yw ei ddal bob amser. Mewn lle neillduol yr oedd yr helwyr wedi codi a

(3) It spends most of the day in its den, but it wanders about during the night in search of food. It visits farm-yards, and in the morning, the farmer often finds that some of his fowls, chickens, ducks, geese, or rabbits have been carried away by the fox.

(4) It is not satisfied with taking one goose or duck at a time, but if it has an opportunity, it will kill several of them, and will carry them away, to be hidden in a hole in the earth, till it needs them. Sometimes the farmer discovers this hole, and watches it till the fox comes to fetch its food, when he catches and kills it.

(5) Fox hunting is a popular amusement with farmers and gentlemen. It leaves a strong scent on the grass where it walks, so that the foxhounds are able to follow its trail easily, and, as a rule, to catch and kill it.

(6) The fox is very cunning, and it is not always an easy matter to catch it. At a certain place, the hunters had started and

dilyn yr un llwynog amryw weithiau, ac wedi methu ei ddal. Yr oedd bob amser yn cyfeirio i ben dibyn uchel, ac yno yn diflannu o'r golwg.

(7) Y tro nesaf yr oeddynt yn hela yno rhoddwyd dyn i wyllo'r fan. Pan ddaeth y cadno ymlaen, gwelai hwnnw ef yn ymdaflu i gangen coeden oedd yn tyfu ar ymyl y dibyn, ac oddiyno yn neidio i dwll yn wyneb y graig. Torrwyd y goeden, a'r tro wedyn syrthiodd y llwynog i waelod y dibyn a lladdwyd ef yn y fan.

(8) Un diwrnod, fel yr oedd dyn yn edrych ar nifer o wyddau ar lyn bychan, sylwodd ar un, o honynt yn cael ei thynnu dan y dwfr yn dra sydyn. Tra yr oedd yn edrych ar y fan, gan ddisgwyl iddi ddod i'r golwg eilwaith, gwelai llwynog yn dod o'r dwfr ychydig bellder oddiyno, gyda'r wydd yn ei gêg, ac yn rhedeg ymaith i'r coed; lle y cuddiodd hi mewn twll, gan ei gorchuddio â dail.

(9) Yna dychwelodd at y llyn. Aeth i mewn gryn bellder oddiwrth y gwyddau, a

followed the same fox several times, and had failed to catch it. It always made for the top of a high precipice, and there disappeared from view.

(7) The next time they were hunting, a man was put to watch the spot. When the fox came on, he saw it throw itself on to the branch of a tree that grew on the edge of the precipice, and from that jump into a hole in the face of the rock. The tree was cut down, and the next time the fox fell down to the bottom of the precipice and was instantly killed.

(8) One day, as a man was looking at a number of geese on a small lake, he observed one of them being drawn under the water very suddenly. While he was looking at the spot, waiting for it to re-appear, he saw a fox come out of the water a little distance off, with the goose in its mouth, and trot away to the wood, where it hid it in a hole, covering it with leaves.

(9) Then it returned to the lake. It entered some distance from the geese, and

nofiodd tuag atynt heb ddim ond pen ei drwyn allan o'r dwfr. Ond gwelodd y gwyddau ef, a hedgesant ymaith.

(10) Pan welodd na allai ddal ychwaneg, aeth allan o'r dwfr a rhedodd tua'r coed. Aeth y dyn o'i flaen a chymerodd yr wydd allan o'r twll, gan roddi y dail yn ol, ac aeth ychydig bellder oddiyno i wylled y llwynog.

(11) Daeth yno yn fuan a llwynog arall gydag ef, a chliriodd ymaith y dail gan feddwl cael yr wydd, ond nid oedd yno un. Cafodd gurfa iawn gan y llwynog arall am ei dwyllo.

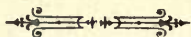


swam towards them, with nothing but the tip of its nose out of the water. But the geese saw it, and flew away.

(10) When it found it could not catch any more, it left the water and ran towards the wood. The man went before it, and took the goose out of the hole, placing the leaves back again, and then retired to a little distance, to watch the fox.

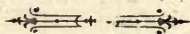
(11) It soon came there with another fox, and cleared away the leaves, thinking to get the goose, but there was none. It had a sound beating from the other fox for deceiving it.





23.—I'R GWLITHYN.

- (1) Prin ond disgyn
Wnaethost Wlithyn,
Aros, beth yw'th frys ;
Gorffiwys ennyd
Cyn dychwelyd
I'th belydrog lys.
- (2) A wna 'r gwelltyn
Ofer erfyn
Arnat, Wlithyn pur ;
Mêl i 'w gwpan
Cain, f'ai, cusan
O dy wefus glir.
- (3) Mae y teithio
Wedi 'th flino—
Pell yw porth y Wawr,
Ac hardd dalaeth,
Nôd dy hiraeth,
Orig eistedd lawr.
- (4) Gwrandaw weddi
Lân y lili
Yn ei mantell hardd ;
Yn dy ymyl
Clyw yn ymbil
Rhosyn llonna 'r ardd.



23.—TO THE DEWDROP.

(1) Just descending,
Lowly bending,
Sparkling dewdrop fair ;
Do not leave us,
Do not grieve us,
O ! thou jewel rare.

(2) Vainly seeking
And beseeching,
Thirsty grasses cry ;
Come refreshing,
Gently pressing
On our lips so dry.

(3) Thou art weary
From thy journey,
Dawn is far away,
And the ending,
Of thy yearning ;
Stay till close of day.

(4) Hear th' entreaty
Of the lily,
In its mantle gay ;
And beside thee,
Roses lovely
Plead for thee to stay.

- (5) Ebai 'r Gwlithyn—
 Ofer gofyn ;
 Pan yn dod o 'm gwlad—
 Archwyd imi
 Beidio oedi
 Gan fy serchog dâd.
- (6) Teimlaf dreimiad
 Byw ei lygad,
 Yn gwefreiddio 'm bron ;
 Mae fy ngwynfyd
 A fy mywyd,
 Yn ei wenau llon.
- (7) Byr yw'm hanes ;
 Un ar neges
 Ydwyf, Lili dlos !
 I ddiodi
 Ac i nerthu
 Daethum, serchog Ros.
- (8) Welltyn, dywed,
 Ddaeth i 'th syched
 Drwy fy nyfod, drai ?
 Dywed hefyd,
 Yw dy wendid,
 A dy nych yn llai ?
- (9) Pe arhoswn,
 Mwy ni fedrwn
 Wneyd i ti na hyn ?
 Trwsio 'th goryn
 Wna 'r pelydryn,
 Ar ei edyn gwyn.

- (5) Vain thy pleading
For my staying,
Said the dewdrop bright ;
Father told me
Home to hurry
With the morning light.
- (6) Throbs my bosom
With emotion,
'Neath his piercing eyes ;
The quintessence
Of existence
In his pleasure lies.
- (7) Short my passage ;
On a message
Came I, Lily fair !
To enliven
And to strengthen
Is, O Rose, my care.
- (8) Did my moisture
Give thee nurture,
Herb that droopest low ?
Art thou stronger,
Better, firmer ?
Tell me, is it so ?
- (9) Did I linger,
Could my finger
More for thee have wrought ?
Sunshine mellow
Soon will follow
With fresh glories fraught.

- (10) Allwedd harddwch
A phrydferthwch
Roddwyd iddo ef ;
Wrth ei wregys
Berlog, daclus,
Mae holl liwiau 'r nef.
- (11) Ffarwel i chwi,
Ros a Lili
Pan fo 'n wâg fy sedd,
Bydd fy enw,
A fy nelw
Ar eich diwair wedd.
- (12) Pan fo 'ch pennau,
Serchog flodau—
Pan fo 'ch bronnau, ddail
Dan gain lenni
Nefol dlysni,
Cofiwch saer eich sail.
- (13) Murmur isel
Pêr fy angel
Mîn yr awel rydd ;
Lais anwylaf,
Eilw arnaf
I balasau 'r dydd.
- (14) Yr un cerbyd
Esmwyth, hyfryd—
Yr un gannaid Law ;
Nawdd a chuddfa
Fy nisgynfa
I fy nghyrchu ddaw.
—*Ossian Gwent.*

- (10) Glorious shinings,
 Brilliant linings
 All their beauty show ;
 Sparkling lacings,
 Rainbow tracings
 In the sunshine glow.
- (11) Farewell to ye,
 Rose and Lily ;
 But ye must not grieve,
 My own likeness
 And pure impress
 On your cheeks I leave.
- (12) When ye flowers
 And ye bowers,
 'Neath reviving rays,
 Glow with golden
 Hues of heaven
 Your Creator praise.
- (13) The low murm'ring
 Of sweet whisp'ring
 Angels far away,
 All so sweetly
 Call me meekly
 To the home of day.
- (14) The same agent,
 Pleasant, potent,
 With untiring hand,
 Shield and shelter
 Will me render,
 In th' ethereal land.



24.—YR ESTRYS.

(1) O'r holl adar, yr estrys yw'r mwyaf. Pan wedi tyfu i'w lawn faintioli, mae yn fynych yn ddeg troedfedd o uchder. Fel y camel, mae'r estrys yn byw yn anialwch tywodlyd Africa ac Arabia. Gall fyw yn hir heb ddwfr.



24.—THE OSTRICH.

(1) Of all birds, the ostrich is the largest. When grown to its full size, it is often ten feet in height. Like the camel, the ostrich lives in the sandy deserts of Africa and Arabia. It can live a long time without water.

(2) Er fod esgyll gan yr estrys, nis gall ehedeg gan eu bod yn rhy fychain i gario ei gorff trwm. Pan yn rhedeg, modd bynnag, maent yn ddefnyddiol iawn iddo. Lleda ei esgyll y pryd hwn, a thrwy guro yr awyr â hwy, mae yn gallu rhedeg yn gyflymach na 'r ceffyl buanaf.

(3) Mynych yr ymlidir ar ol yr estrys ar gefnau ceffylau; ond gan ei fod yn gallu rhedeg mor gyflym nis gallesid byth ei ddal oni bae ei fod yn cymeryd cwrs igam-ogam tra y cymer yr helwyr linell union-syth.

(4) Er hynny, nid gorchwyl hawdd yw ei ddal, a pharha yr helfa weithiau am ddau neu dri diwrnod cyn y lluddedir yr estrys. Pan ddelir ef, fe drô ar yr helwyr, gan ymosod yn ffyrnig arnynt, hyd nes y ceir ef i 'r lawr.

(5) Dull arall o hela yr estrys, yw i un o'r brodorion ymwisgo mewn croen â phlu un o'r adar hyn. Wedi ymddieithrio fel hyn, a thrwy ddynwared ysgogiadau yr aderyn gwirioneddol, mae yn gallu agoshau yn ddi-

(2) Though the ostrich has wings, it cannot fly, as they are too small to carry its heavy body. When running, however, they are very useful to the bird. Then it spreads its wings. and by flapping the air with them, it is able to run faster than the swiftest horse.

(3) The ostrich is often hunted on horse-back, but as it is so swift, it could never be caught had it not been that it takes a zig-zag course, while the hunters take a straight line.

(4) In spite of this, it is not an easy thing to catch it, and the hunt sometimes lasts two or three days, before the ostrich is tired out. When caught, it will turn on the hunters, and attack them savagely, till it is brought down.

(5) Another mode of hunting the ostrich is for one of the natives to dress himself in the skin and feathers of one of these birds. Having thus disguised himself, and by imitating the movements of the real bird, he

gon agos at haid o honynt, i saethu a lladd un o honynt.

(6) Nid yw nŷth yr estrys gwyllt ond twll yn y tywod. Mae 'r wyau yn pwyso o bwys i bwys a hanner yr un, yn ol oedran a maint-ioli yr aderyn. Gwerthir hwy am bedwar swllt yr un, ond y mae rhai sydd wedi eu cerflunio yn hardd yn werth cymaint ddwy-waith.

(7) Fel rheol, y mae deg neu ddeuddeg o wyau ymhob nŷth. Gwylir y nŷth yn ofalus gan y fam-estrys, ac nid yw byth yn ei gadael ond ar yr amser poethaf yn y dydd. Cymer yr wyau tua chwech wythnos i 'w deori.

(8) Tua deng mlynedd-ar-hugain yn ol dechreuwyd ffermio estrys yn Cape Colony, ac erbyn hyn, y mae llawer iawn o ffermydd i 'w cael yno lle na chedwir dim ond estrys. Weithiau, ceir o wyth cant i fil o honynt ar yr un fferm.

(9) Megir yr estrys er mwyn eu plu, y rhai ydynt o liwiau gwynion a llwydion. Y mae y plu gwynion mawr sydd yn tyfu dan adenydd yr aderyn yn dra gwerthfawr, am

is able to approach sufficiently near to a flock of them, to be able to shoot and kill one of them.

(6) The nest of a wild ostrich is only a hole in the sand. The eggs weigh from one to one and a half pounds each, according to the age and size of the bird. They are sold for four shillings each, but some beautifully carved ones are sold for twice that amount.

(7) As a rule, there are ten or twelve eggs in a nest. The nest is closely watched by the mother-ostrich, and she never leaves it but during the hottest part of the day. The eggs take about six weeks to be hatched.

(8) About thirty years ago, ostrich-farming was commenced at Cape Colony, and by this time, there are a great many farms to be found there, where only ostriches are kept. Sometimes, from eight hundred to a thousand of them are kept on the same farm.

(9) Ostriches are reared for the sake of their feathers, which are of white and grey colours. The large white feathers which grow under the wings of the bird are very

eu bod mor brydferth eu ffurf. Gwerthir hwy weithiau am gymaint a £60 y pwys. Tair o 'r rhai hyn sydd yn ffurfio penaddurn Tywysog Cymru.

(10) Mae yr estrys yn bwrw eu blu ddwy-waith yn y flwyddyn. Er eu cadw rhag edwino a myned ny fudr, bydd y ffermwr yn ofalus i 'w torri ymaith a sisiwrn, ychydig cyn eu bod yn barod i syrthio ymaith tra y maent eto yn ffres a hardd.

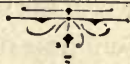
(11) Mae yr estrys yn fynych yn dod yn hollol ddôf, a chrwydra wrth ei bleser o gylch y fferm neu 'r pentref. Dywed teithiwr iddo unwaith weled un ieuanc mor ddôf, fel y caniatäi i fachgen du bychan fynied ar ei gefn. Mor fuan ag y teimlai ei bwysau, dechreuai redeg o amgylch y pentref, a chan gyflymu, rhedai gyda buandra rhedegfarch.

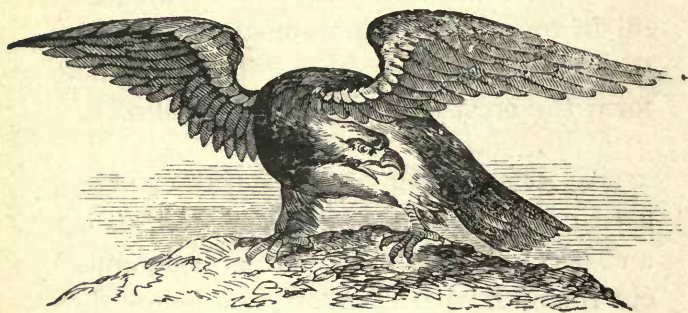


valuable, because they are so soft and graceful in form. They are sometimes sold for as much as £60 a pound. Three of these form the crest of the Prince of Wales.

(10) The ostrich loses its feathers twice a year. In order to keep them from fading and becoming dirty, the farmer is careful to cut them off with a scissors, just before they are ready to drop off, while they are still fresh and beautiful.

(11) The ostrich often becomes perfectly tame, and wanders at leisure about the farm or the village. A traveller relates that he once saw a young ostrich so tame that it let a little boy get on its back. As soon as it felt its weight, it started to run round the village, and, increasing its pace, travelled with the speed of a race-horse.

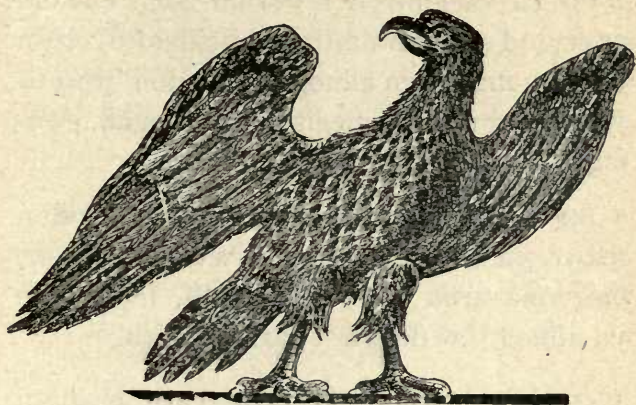




25.—YR ERYR.

(1) Yr eryr yw'r aderyn mwyaf a ffyrnigaf o'r adar rheibus. Y mae ganddo adenydd mawrion, ac y mae ei grafangau neu ei ewinedd mor hirion a chryfion, fel y gall godi a chario ymaith anifeiliaid mwy a thrymach nag ef ei hun.

(2) Adeilada yr eryr ei nêth yn gyffredin ar ysgafell fechan yn ochr craig uchel, lle ni ellir yn hawdd ei weled, ac na byddo modd myned ato, heb lawer o berygl. Yma y mae y fam-eryr yn dodwy dau neu dri o wyau, ac yn eistedd arnynt, hyd nes y bydd y rhai bach wedi eu deor.



25.—THE EAGLE.

(1) The eagle is the largest and fiercest of all birds of prey. It has large wings, and its talons or claws are so long and strong, that it can pick up and carry away larger and heavier animals than itself.

(2) The eagle generally builds its nest on a small ledge, in the face of a high rock, where it cannot be easily seen, and cannot be approached without much danger. Here the mother-bird lays two or three eggs, and sits on them until the young ones are hatched.

(3) Er cael bwyd i 'w rhai bach chwilia yr eryrod am bob math o anifeiliaid bychain y rhai y maent yn alluog i 'w cludo i 'w nŷth yn y graig uchel ; megis ysgyfarnogod, cwn-ingod, ac hyd y nod ceirw ieuainc.

(4) Weithiau, pan wêl yr eryr bysgodyn mawr yn nofio yn agos i wyneb y dwfr, disgynna arno mor ddisymwth, fel y mae yn alluog i 'w ddal a 'i gario ymaith.

(5) Un diwrnod, yr oedd cath braf yn gorwedd yn yr haul pan y daeth eryr heibio, a chan gydio ynddi a 'i grafangau, cariodd hi i fyny i 'r awyr. Ond ymladdodd y gath mor ffyrnig ac effeithiol gyda 'i dannedd a 'i hewinedd, fel y mynnai yr eryr ollwng ei afael ohoni, fel y byddai iddi syrthio i 'r ddaear a chael ei lladd.

(6) Ond gwyddai y gath ei pherygl, a daliodd ei gafael yn dŷn yn yr eryr hyd nes y disgynnodd i 'r ddaear, pryd y daliwyd y ddau, gan ddynion oedd wedi bod yn gwylied yr ymrysonfa.

(7)* Rhai blynyddau yn ol yr oedd dau fachgen wedi sylwi fod pâr o eryrod wedi

(3) In order to find food for their young ones, the eagles search for all kinds of small animals, which they are able to carry to their nest in the high rock ; such as hares, rabbits, and even young deer.

(4) Sometimes, when the eagle sees a large fish swimming near the surface of the water, it pounces upon it so suddenly, that it is able to catch it, and carry it away.

(5) One day, a fine cat was basking in the sun, when an eagle came by, and snatching it in his talons, carried it up into the air. But puss fought so fiercely and effectively with its teeth and claws, that the eagle wished to let go its hold, so that puss might fall to the earth and be killed.

(6) But puss knew its danger, and kept a firm hold of the eagle until it descended to the earth, when the two were caught by some men who had been watching the contest.

(7) Some years ago, two boys noticed that a pair of eagles had built their nest on the side of a steep rock, above one of

gwneud eu nŷth ar ochr craig serth uwchben un o lynnoedd yr Alban. Penderfynasant y mynnent gael un o'r cywion oedd yn y nŷth.

(8) Drannoeth ceisiasant raff gref a rhwymasant hi wrth goeden oedd yn tyfu uwchben y fan lle yr oedd nŷth yr eryr. Disgynnodd un o'r bechgyn ar hyd y rhaff i'r ysgafell lle yr oedd y nyth.

(9) Yn ei awydd am gael un o'r cywion caniaataodd i'r rhaff lithro o'i afael, gan anghofio fod y graig yn tros-grogi. Pan drodd i esgyn, wedi cael y cyw, mawr oedd ei fraw pan welodd y rhaff yn hongian uwch y dibyn, rhyw chwech troedfedd oddiwrtho.

(10) Y pryd hwn clywai ei gydymaith yn gwaeddi mewn cyffro, "Y mae'r eryr yn dyfod." Gwasgodd y bachgen ei hun yn erbyn ochr y graig, ond nid oedd ganddo ond mantais fechan i amddiffyn ei hun yn y fath le yn erbyn ymosodiadau yr aderyn cryf a ffrynig.

(11) Wrth hedeg tuag ato cydiodd adenydd yr eryr yn y rhaff, a thrwy hyn gwthiwyd

the lakes of Scotland. They determined that they would get one of the eaglets that were in the nest.

(8) Next day, they got a strong rope, and tied it to a tree that grew above the place where the nest of the eagle was. One of the boys descended along the rope to the ledge where the nest was.

(9) In his eagerness to secure one of the eaglets, he allowed the rope to slip out of his grasp, forgetting that the rock was overhanging. When he turned to ascend, having obtained the eaglet, great was his horror to see the rope hanging above the precipice, some six feet from him.

(10) At this time, he heard his companion shouting in alarm, "The eagle is coming!" He pressed himself closely against the side of the rock, but he had only a small chance of protecting himself in such a place against the attacks of the strong and fierce bird.

(11) In flying towards him, the wings of the eagle caught in the rope, and by this

hi o fewn cyrraedd y bachgen. Cydiodd yntau ynddi, ac wrth weled na allai gario ymaith y cyw, dododd ef yn ol yn y nŷth.

(12) Dofodd hyn lid yr eryr, a chaniatodd i'r bachgen esgyn ar hyd y rhaff heb ymosod arno drachefn.



it was pushed within reach of the boy. He caught hold of it, and seeing that he could not carry away the eaglet, he restored it to the nest.

(12) This pacified the anger of the bird, and it allowed the boy to ascend by the rope without attacking him again.



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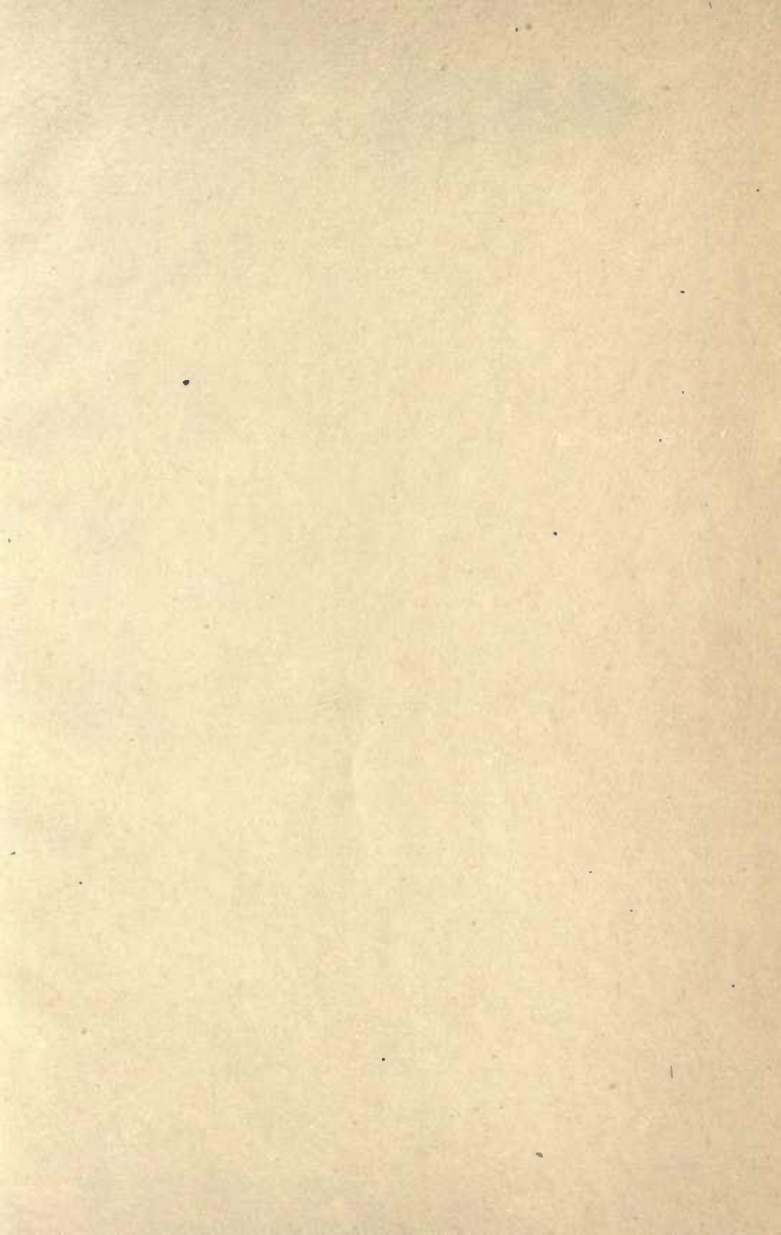
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